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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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## "OF BIRMINGHAM THE POETRY."

Mr. Chamberlain in a recent speech denounced the continued adherence of this country to "economic pedantry" and "old shibboleths."

Ancient methods, it seems, may have
served for a past
That was not Mr. Joseph acquainted
with.
But now we behind us are counselled to
cast
Economics sheer pedantry tainted with;
We are also "old shibboleths" asked to
discard,
Though some fossils may still be affirming 'em;
And are urged in each case
To accept in their place
The designs of the "Boomster" from
Birmingham!

Our fathers, no doubt, fancied twice two
were four
When they used in the old way to multiply,
But to stick to that played out belief any
more
In effect is ourselves but to stultify;
"Free Trade," "Open Ports," are delusions, we hear;
In fact, he is "fetishes" terming 'em—
That pushful, elate,
Very much up-to-date,
Irrepressible "Boomster" from Birmingham!

He despises the things which have made
England great,
And her place 'mongst the nations have
ratified;
He is ready to hazard the weal of the
state
If his craving for "feathers" be gratified,
Most perilous steps he is eager to take,
On the chance of good fortune confirming 'em,
Heedless what may ensue,
He will anything do
To make bigger the "Boomster" from
Birmingham!

So, if we are prudent, oh! do let us cling
To those "shibboleths old" he is jeering at,
And not to the winds every principle fling
Which he now in his haste may be sneering at!
Let us boldly maintain all those things
which are right,
Though from politics he would be
"worming" 'em;
Nor pay too much heed
To the dangerous creed
Of the masterful "Boomster" from Birmingham! —London Truth.

## "THE ONLY PRETTY RING-TIME."

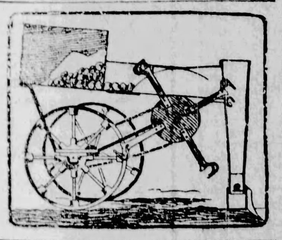
When the summer buds are springing
From their beds, and Nature's singing
And the happy tones are ringing,
And the world seems all in tune,
Loving hearts are faster beating—
Timid hands are coyly meeting,
And we welcome Cupid's greeting
In the months of May and June.

Then our love seems stronger, truer,
And the skies seem clearer, bluer,
And the world seems brighter, newer,
As we tread the rose-strewn way;
Then we banish weak dissembling,
And we cease all fear and trembling,
And bid Cupid's troops, assembling,
Yet a little longer stay,

Ah! there's joy when love is clinging,
And when Cupid's swiftly winging
Heartward, with shafts whistling, singing
And when south-birds sweetly croon;
And the world is clothed in pleasure
When we quaff the deepest measure
Of life's never-dying treasure,
In Love's months of May and June.
—Baltimore News.

## AN AUTOMATIC POTATO PLANTER

The planting of potatoes by hand involves considerable labor, which can be dispensed with if automatic machines are used in the work, and a number of these labor-savers are already being utilized. It is customary in the majority of machines, however, to have a helper to feed the seed into the planting tube to insure accuracy in the work, as it is a difficult matter to separate the tubers and pick them up at the proper intervals. A German inventor seeks to overcome this difficulty with the machine here shown, making the revolving arms of the machine pick the tubers up, one at a time, and deposit them in the planting tube. As will be seen, the potatoes are placed in a reservoir at the rear of the carriage and roll forward, under the jolting motion, to the foot of the incline. A revolving shaft is geared to the hub of one of the wheels, and four arms carried by the shaft enter a slot at the foot of the inclined plane, each having a wire scoop at the outer end, which picks up the tuber first in the row, pushes it across the semicircular bridge and drops it in the top of the seed tube. If the potato were left to fall to the ground from the top of the tube it might roll from the opening at the rear, instead of lying in the ditch plowed for it by the shoe at the front of the tube. To prevent this an automatic valve at the lower end of the tube holds it long enough to overcome the momentum, and then drops it in the furrow.



## MODERN CATECHISM.

"What was that just whizzed past us?"

"That was an automobile."

"And what is an automobile?"

"It is something which has been invented to increase the mortality rate."

"Has it been successful in doing this?"

"Yes, indeed; it has surpassed the fondest expectations."

"What would have happened if we had not got out of the way of the automobile?"

"Two funerals."

"Who is that man who is running the automobile?"

"He is called a chauffeur."

"Is that the only name he has?"

"No; people often call him many other names."

"What would he do if he were to run over some one?"

"He would smile."

"Would he stop?"

"I should say not."

"What would the police do?"

"They would arrest him."

"What then?"

"He would be fined and discharged."

"That would reform him, would it not?"

"No, he doesn't mind being fined, because he has lots of money."

"How fast is that automobile going?"

"About fifty miles an hour."

"Is that very fast?"

"Not for an automobile."—Ohio State Journal.

### Flats.

She—I am going to play Chopin.
He—In what flat?
She—Why, in our own flat, of course.—Chicago Daily News.

## "THE FUTURE GREAT CITY OF THE WORLD."

Everybody in Toledo has heard this city referred to as the "Future Great." It is the fewest number that knows who was the author of the phrase, or of the pamphlet in which his argument was luminously set forth. The author was Jesup W. Scott, the father of Messrs. Frank J. and Maurice A. Scott, both citizens of Toledo. In 1868, he published a pamphlet whose object was set forth in the title-page, which runs as follows:

A Presentation of Causes Tending to Fix the Position of the
FUTURE GREAT CITY OF THE WORLD
In the Central Plain of North America; Showing That the Centre of the World's Commerce, Now Represented by the City of London, is Moving Westward to the City of New York, and thence, within One Hundred Years, to the Best Position on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Scott was a prophet in the highest sense. He based his deductions as to the trend of trade and population upon facts, gathered with painstaking care, from which he reasoned acutely and lucidly. Nor was his pamphlet written upon the spur of the moment, to serve the purposes of a speculative boom. It was the outcome of years devoted to a philosophic study of the great migratory movements of the human race, and the natural causes which concentrate wealth and population in certain localities. He began this study about 1826; the pamphlet, whose title-page is quoted above, was published in 1868. Hence it was the outcome of over forty years of study and practical observation.

Jesup Wakeman Scott was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1798, and died in Toledo, Dec. 23, 1873. He came of a strain of farming ancestry. His early life was one of difficulty in obtaining an education which he deemed adequate, and at the age of 15 he taught district school successfully. In his young manhood he secured a position as teacher in an academy at Augusta, Georgia. While teaching, he read law, and was admitted to the Georgia bar at 23, opening a law office in Chester, South Carolina. In 1824, he went back to his Connecticut home and married Miss Susan Wakeman, of Southport. Their wedding journey was to drive in a chaise to Lexington, South Carolina, where Mr. Scott became the law partner of John Belton O'Neil, a distinguished lawyer and politician.

Mr. Scott shortly after became the editor of the Columbia Telescope. In the political agitation consequent upon Mr. Calhoun's attitude, he took the national view, which ended his connection with the paper, whose owners were ardent supporters of Calhoun, and clouded his prospects as a lawyer. He then became a teacher in the State Female College at Columbia. Eschewing political discussion, he devoted himself to study and philosophical inquiries; and, as stated above, took up the study of the causes of human migrations and the geographical range of the world's great cities, and of the factors which produce them. His conclusion was that, somewhere along the Great Lakes, the densest population and the greatest cities of the world would eventually grow up. This conclusion had a deciding effect upon his future. To avoid sectional prejudice he determined to leave the south; and the result of his studies of the subject determined him to locate in the Northwest, on the shores of Lake Erie.

In this he was favored by his father-in-law, Jesup Wakeman, who owned large tracts of land in Huron county, Ohio. In 1830, Mr. Scott moved to Florence, in that county, and began the publication of a monthly journal—The Ohio and Michigan Register and Emigrant's Guide. In 1832 he made a trip to the Maumee Valley, as a result of which he buoght 70 acres of land, at $15 per acre, which is now in the central part of Toledo. In 1833 he removed to Perrysburg, and with Henry Darling, his brother-in-law, he started a weekly paper, The Miami of the Lake. The period was one of wild speculation. His lands, bought for a song in 1833, in 1836 was valued at $400,000. He removed to Bridgeport, Conn., to enjoy his wealth, but the crash of 1837 compelled his return and he resided at Maumee from 1837 to 1844. He made a study of internal commerce and was a frequent contributor to Hunt's Merchant's Magazine and De Bow's Review. He achieved such fame as a statistician that in 1841 a committee of the Canadian parliament consulted him as to the probable business of the canals projected between the St. Lawrence river and Lakes Erie and Ontario. In the winter of 1843-4, he became the editor of The Blade, removing to this city, purchasing an interest in the paper, which he retained for several years. He removed to Adrian, Mich., in 1849, returning in

1853, and remained here until his death in 1873. His last literary enterprise was the pamphlet mentioned above. His bequest of 150 acres of land in Toledo to establish a Toledo university of arts and trades was the foundation of the present polytechnic school.

Mr. Scott's pamphlet on the Future Great City of the World is thus seen to be the mature fruit of his early investigations along that line, with two score years of practical observation to supplement and confirm his conclusions. Were it reproduced in the same type used in this article, it would fill between two and three pages of The Blade. A brief synopsis of his line of reasoning will prove interesting.

In beginning his inquiry as to where will probably be located the great cities of the future, Mr. Scott considers cities as organisms that grow up as naturally as men. The four prime necessities of every human being are food, clothing, houses and fuel. Without them there can be no civilized life. But they are all the products of labor and skill. Where can labor and skill be used to greatest advantage in their production? The answer to this question will go far to fix a natural location for a great city.

But there are other necessities to a high civilization, without which there can be no great city. There must be easy communication between it and other industrious and populous communities; cheap and quick means of transportation, by water or rail or both.

The effect of climate is very powerful upon the conditions which must be prestne in order that great cities may come into existence. The most important current of population in the world is in the north temperate zone, and it follows the lines of equal temperature, moving from excesses of heat and cold toward the line of 50 degrees mean annual temperature. This belt or current of densest population has a mean width of less than 200 miles. Its north boundary line in the United States passes through or near the cities of Albany, Detroit and Chicago, and thence northerly on a line north of west to Vancouver. Its south boundary line passes through or near Philadelphia, Columbus, Springfield, Ill., St. Joseph, Santa Fe, Great Salt Lake, Dallas and Astoria.

The tide of human movement is westward. It has culminated in Europe in the great cities of England, Germany and France. It has followed the above-named belt, and consequently the latter embraces the most of the city populations of the world. It lies between the lines of mean annual temperature of 48 to 52 degrees, its average therefore being 50 degrees. Mr. Scott says that in 1868 the city population of this belt was 20 millions; that of the colder belt north of it, between the mean annual temperatures of 40 and 48 degrees, four millions; that of the warmer belt south of it, between the mean annual temperatures of 52 and 60 degrees, eight millions. The narrow middle belt therefore exceeds, in city population, both the others taken together.

Mr. Scott's discussion of the climate best suited for human endeavor and progress is very interesting, but too long to reproduce. It is the climate which Humboldt called an excessive climate; one of extremes of heat and cold, of hot summers and cold winters, accumulating during the latter a nervous susceptibility in man and other animals, and something analogous in plants, which enhances the effect of summer heat in the evolution of vegetable growth and animal activity and power. The best race of man, and the plants and animals best adapted to maintain his superiority, originated in an extreme climate. Where man has migrated to a hot or an equable climate, he has uniformly deteriorated in character; where he has migrated to a climate like that of his origin, he has made the best progress in civilization and true manhood. North America affords a larger area appropriate for this race and its development than the Eastern Continent. Hence on this continent will be brought together the largest and most active portion of this race, and in its great interior plain will grow up the greatest nation, the noblest empire of man, and the greatest city. London is now the world's metropolis; but the more rapid growth in America showed Mr. Scott that she will be surpassed by New York.

"With the present agencies, and in the present inchoate condition of the unitary progress of the world's commerce," wrote Mr. Scott, "London comes nearer being its heart and brain than any other city. Until New York becomes more populous and rich, she can not hope to give the chief impulse to the world's commerce. But, so surely as the laws of nature vindicate themselves, in the production of their recognized effects, so surely will New York supersede London. Before the year of grace 1900, thirty-two years from this time (1868) the writer believes that New York will commence her career as the world's central city."

Mr. Scott's prediction that New York will surpass London is correct. The event is clearly foreshadowed. Already New York sees the time when she will be the world's financial and commercial center. She is rapidly approaching London in population. In 1901, London had 4,536,063 inhabitants; in 1900, New York had 3,437,202. The only criticism to be made is that Mr. Scott should have written fifty years instead of but thirty.

Then he propounds the query, "How long will it be before one or more of her western children will dispute her supremacy and dethrone her?" To answer it, Mr. Scott lays down the principle that "commerce will meet to exchange equivalent values and tonnage at the place most accessible and convenient." Home commerce is many times larger than foreign. This predominance is great in proportion to capacity to produce articles of commerce, and the facilities for free and rapid transportation; and this predominance increases with increasing civilization and accumulating wealth.

The centers of industrial power and of population are moving westward, and will continue to so move until they reach the center of the productive power of the continent. The center of the world's commercial power will find a resting place in the interior; for it will not cross the Pacific to the inferior Asiatic nations. Nor is it likely to find a lodgment on the Pacific coast. The fact that the western half of the continent contains vast mountainous and arid regions, while the eastern half is unequaled in its extent of fertile lands, fix its location in the latter. Mr. Scott sums up as follows: "The writer believes, after giving New York the leadership over London, the final supremacy among the world's cities will settle on a place by the shore of one of the Great Lakes, central to the greatest industrial and commercial capabilities, and the greatest extent of fertile lands in the north temperate zone of the globe."

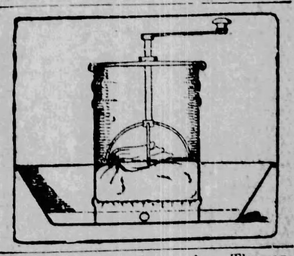
He then discusses the question which city on the lakes will likely take the leadership and become the world's commercial center. The conclusion is, that it will be either Toledo or Chicago. Manufacturing industries will gather where food, fuel and raw materials are cheapest, and where the routes of transportation are the most varied, extensive and economical. This narrows the choice to the two cities named; and Mr. Scott says: "If the struggle be narrowed down to the point which may prove strongest on Lake Erie, as against the point which has become strongest on Lake Michigan, the combined strength of Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit may be considered an unit as against Chicago."

Mr. Scott believes Toledo's prospects better than Chicago's, because the center of the industrial power of the country will remain east of her longitude. Draw a north and south line equidistant between the two cities. It will cut Lake Michigan west of its outlet, and Lake Superior also. Southwestwardly it passes through Indianapolis and Pensacola. Thus all the lake cities, except Lake Michigan, are nearer to Toledo than Chicago. Toledo has nearer to her nearly all of Canada, two-thirds of Lower Michigan, more than a third of Indiana, and so on to the Gulf. Nearly all the great business centers lie within easier communication with Toledo—Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, etc., while Chicago has New Orleans, Mobile, Memphis, St. Louis, San Francisco, Denver, etc. "The balance of industrial power seems altogether favorable to Toledo," says Mr. Scott, in conclusion.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## FRUIT JUICE EXTRACTOR.

It is common practice for the housekeepr when making jellies to squeeze the juice from the fruit by hand, after placing it in a cloth bag to separate the waste material from the juice. A Colorado woman has designed the machine shown in the picture as an improvement over the hand process of doing this work, the new apparatus rendering it unnecessary to stain the fingers, and at the same time prevent the laming of the hands which usually follow the old



method of doing the work. The apparatus comprises a metal cylinder, open at both ends, with a rigid grate, supported near the bottom, together with a screw-threaded shaft, projecting down into the cylinder and carrying a flat plunger at the end. When the device is to be used the fruit is placed in a sack and laid on the grate inside the cylinder, the mouth of the sack being twisted tightly and inserted in an opening in one side of the plunger, where it is clamped fast to prevent any of the solids falling into the juice. The cover is then secured in place, and the shaft is revolved by means of the crank, forcing the plunger down against the sack. As the pressure is increased the juice is squeezed through the cloth and falls into the receptacle, in which the extractor is standing, the grating being high enough above the bottom of the receiving pan to leave the waste perfectly dry after the squeezing process is finished.

## BRILLIANTS.

Manifold is human strife,
Human passion, human pain;
Many a blessing yet is rife,
Many pleasures still remain;
Yet the greatest bliss in life,
And the richest prize we find,
Is a good, contented mind.
—Goethe.

The sea! the sea! the open sea!
The blue, the fresh, the ever free!
Without a mark, without a bound,
It runneth the earth's wide regions round;
It plays with the clouds; it mocks the skies;
Or like a cradled creature lies.
—Bryan Waller Procter.

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;—
Hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flow'r—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.
—Tennyson.

Jill-o'-er-the ground is purple blue,
Blue is the quaker-maid,
The alder-clump where the brook comes through
Breeds cresses in its shade.
To be out of the moiling street
With its swelter and its sin!
Who has given me this sweet,
And given my brother dust to eat?
And when will his wage come in?
—William Vaughan Moody.

### HUMAN LIFE.

Sad is our youth, for it is ever going,
Crumbling away, beneath our very feet;
Sad is our life, for onward it is flowing,
In current unperceived because so fleet;
Sad are our hopes, for they are sweet in sowing,
But tares, self-sown, have overtopped the wheat;
Sad are our joys, for they are sweet in blowing;
And still, oh still, their dying breath is sweet;
And sweet is youth, although it hath bereft us
Of that which made our childhood sweeter still;
And sweet our life's decline, for it hath left us
A nearer good to cure an older ill:
And sweet are all things, when we learn to prise them
Not for their sake, but His who grants them or denies them.
—Aubrey De Vere.

## SOMETHING WRONG WITH THE SHAMMY

There is a prominent doctor in Germantown who is busy telling a little joke on himself, says the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph. It appears that he employed an Irish servant, who had just arrived from the "ould sod." Starting out one morning, he noticed his office windows were rather dirty, and calling Bridget, he instructed her to clean them before he returned. At the same time he told her that he would stop and purchase a new chamois skin and send it home, and with this she was to clean the windows. After he had gone his rounds, he found them thickly streaked with grease. He called Bridget, and the following colloquy took place:

"Bridget, didn't I tell you to clean the windows?"

"Yes, sor."

"And didn't I tell you to use the new chamois?"

"Yes, sor."

"Well, did you use it?"

"Sure I did, sor."

"Let me see the chamois," said the doctor, and Bridget promptly brought it. Then for the first time he learned that his wife had left the house a half hour before he did in the morning and had sent home some tripe. The doctor declines to say what happened to the chamois skin.

### Enterprise.

"I suppose there are a great many applications for every vacant position in New York?" said the stranger within the gates to a clerk at the Astor House.

"Yes, indeed," said he. "Why, only the other day, a man cleaning the windows on the twenty-second story of the Skypuncture Building missed his footing and fell backward, and—would you believe it?—half a dozen unemployed men walking along Broadway, who saw him falling, were in the superintendent's office on the first floor soliciting the job before the poor fellow had struck the sidewalk."

"My goodness!"

"Yes, sir—for a fact!"—Brooklyn Life.

### The Matter With Kansas.

Victims of the craze to make curtains out of silk carpet rags are becoming so numerous that no man these days gets a chance to wear a silk tie out.—Atchison Globe.

# None But The Brave—

## By Hamblen Sears

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### CHAPTER I.

In Which, Reversing the Order of Things, a Coach Holds Up a Horseman.

'Tis a simple tale, yet not an an uneventful one. And as I sit here and bite the end of my quill, I can see again a dirty night in '80, thirty years ago, a warm, late September evening with the fine rain tumbling down on the leaves of the trees that bordered the road. The pattering drops, the thump of Roger's hoofs as he kept on his steady gait with bowed head and bedraggled mane, the occasional loom of a big maple, and the sense of wretchedness and loneliness were the only sounds and thoughts that came to my consciousness.

Yet back of it all was that constant watchfulness that, young as I was, I had learned always to have by me—a lesson common to all who had served with General Putnam for a year or two. The vigorous old man had given me many a parting caution as he shook me heartily by the hand, telling me to have a care of that once had had a bright silver buckle. But its shimmer was dim now under the dripping yellow mud, and, as far as I could see, the same clay covered what must have been a black silk stocking. Then in a moment I had led Roger out of the light and up the road.

Here was a pretty mess. What would the general say to his emissary to the Commander-in-Chief, so carefully cautioned to avoid any embarrassment, to steer clear of aught that might embroil him in delays? What would he say to me now, trudging along on this wretched night, the rain falling and the mud rising, leading a horse that bore a burden dropped from I knew not where and clogging my progress in this ridiculous fashion? The thought of the rain made me turn instinctively, and, taking my cape coat from my back, leaned up and threw it over my companion's shoulders. But it had no sooner touched her than she cried out:

"I will not wear it! You need it, and I have a thick cape."

"You will be drenched to the skin in no time," I said firmly, as I held it in place.

"If you do not take it instantly, sir,

"WE TURNED INTO THE MAIN HIGHWAY OF THE HUDSON."

this Hudson River country and of the wild thieves that broke out with fine impartiality upon colonial and king's soldiers alike. And thus I had ridden out of Connecticut and turned up the river in the midst of the silent, gloomy September rain.

It must have been eight or nine o'clock for darkness comes on early in such a country on such a night, and I had had many an anxious quarter of an hour since nightfall looking for the tavern that, according to my information, should be about here anywhere.

Suddenly I became aware of a light ahead in the middle of the road, evidently not from any tavern window, but from an ordinary coach lantern, moving here and there so strangely that instinctively Roger slowed up, and allowed me to guide him in under the trees to one side.

A moment's observation showed me a huge, and, so far as could be told in that light, fine family coach, tilted at such an unnatural angle that I perceived it to be in distress. Two men were at work upon the wheel, or rather standing about examining it, and, nothing appearing amiss, I rode up quietly and asked them what had befallen them.

"Misery enough," growled a churlish voice in reply. "Here we be stranded in the country with never a nail nor strap to help us."

I liked not his tone nor manner, and probably showed as much in my reply, for he straightened, and I saw him feel at his belt.

"That is not much, you say, do you?" he cried. "And do you think that all?"

"Tut, tut, my friend. Take your hand from your belt, and tell me what have you inside."

"God knows!" he answered with renewed warmth. "A witch, a woman, the devil, perhaps," and added, "Settle your head well on your shoulders before you go nigh to that door!"

As I approached the coach, a hooded head appeared at the window, and a high girlish voice said in a strain just betwixt uncontrollable anger and fears:

"You wretched man, cannot something be done? Am I to die here in this dreadful night? Who are you, sir?"

"A wanderer, madam, at your service," I answered.

"Thank God for a human voice with some temper to it," she cried. "Can you not whip these churls into doing something, sir?"

I could not fail to notice even then, that, afraid though she might be, anger controlled her more than fear.

"The case is not so bad, mistress, as you think. We cannot be more than a mile from Gowan's Tavern, which stands hereabouts."

"But how am I to get there?"

"If you could mount my horse, we would make it in a short time, with only a little worse wetting."

Thereupon without reason the note changed.

"I cannot! I cannot!" said she with tears in her voice.

"If you will trust to me——"

"And who are you?" she cried suddenly. "I do not know you."

Somewhat nettled at these abrupt changes of manner, I was guilty of pique. Wherefore, answering that I had but tried to offer her help, I made as if to move on.

"Wait! Wait! In God's name, sir, would you leave me here in such a wilderness?"

"Indeed, I would not, mistress, but it appears you do not wish my help."

Thereupon the door opened, a chit of a creature in a black hood and long cape stepped out and down into nearly a foot of mud.

I was off Roger in an instant, and by her side.

"Forgive me, young lady; I was as rude as your men. Come, the thing is not so bad;" and without more ado, for, to tell gospel truth, the thought of her little feet in that oozing mud gave me confidence, I picked her up as if she had been a baby and set her on old Roger's back.

"And do you two men unhitch the horses and lead them on after us to the tavern," I added.

The havoc created by the mud was evident enough now, for as I led my horse by the lantern I could see a tiny shoe I will throw it in the mud," she answered.

I walked along without a word. It seemed that this little baggage had the power to irritate me beyond measure.

"Will you take it?" she cried, in a vibrant voice.

"No, I will not," I exclaimed, in quite as defiant a tone.

"Oh, very well!" said she, and therewith tossed my best, my only coat, into the Tarrytown mire, as if it had been the peel of an orange.

I stopped a moment with anger that was on the point of bursting forth. Then I stooped, picked up the coat, threw it over my shoulders, and strode up to Roger's head, walking on in silence. God knows I knew little or nothing of women, never having seen many, never having known any well, for my mother had died when I was a boy, and sisters had I none. But I never suspected women of such behavior as this, and the knowledge was anything but pleasant.

I would then and there gladly have left her alone with Roger if I had dared. What was I to do? What could I do on arrival at the tavern? And then my thoughts turned to discover the method I should pursue to get rid of my strange burden. I would wait until the arrival of her servants and then leave, go on to some other point, bad night as it was—anything to get myself up towards Fishkill and alone.

Here was I, Merton Balfort, of Putnam's division, walking up the Hudson river, leading a bedraggled woman in the worst of nights to a mythical inn, which might not exist at all for aught I knew, in a country overrun with Skinners—I, on a mission to General Washington, the importance of which I could only gather from Putnam's instructions when he gave me the letter and told me how much speed and sagacity meant.

"Is it very muddy?"

I could scarcely recognize the voice, it had so changed. All the tears, all the fear, seemed to have disappeared, and in their place something strange, very strange, had come.

"Oh, no, madam; the road is clear as a floor, and the sun is fast drying up my wet clothes," I answered, too angry, too worried, to be even civil.

I heard a slight sound as of the sudden drawing in of breath, but no other response came as we moved slowly on, until at a bend of the road we came suddenly upon the tavern, as the creaking sign over the door designated—a small, common-looking house rambling off against the side of a hill in as forsaken and silent a spot as ever villain selected for foul deed. There was nothing for it, however, but to alight, and in a moment, with neither word nor look, she had slipped off Roger's back and walked straight into the main room of the hostelry, and I after her.

### CHAPTER II.

In Which the World Ends for One Man and Begins for Another.

The scene that met our gaze as we got through the door was anything but consoling. In fact, my companion drew back against me as she entered, and instinctively grasped my arm. For the room, which at best was about what might have been expected from the exterior of the house, was now filled with the fumes of foul tobacco; and the long, low ceiling was black with the smoke of lamps that spluttered and smelt till the atmosphere turned the gorge.

At one end burned a fire in a huge fireplace. Two or three common tables were in the room, and around one of these half a dozen men stood, holding their mugs high in the air as they reeled about and sang in drunken discord:

"For he's a cho-ll-y good fe-ll-o-w!
For he's a cho-ll-y good fel-o-o-w!
For he's a cho-ll-y good fel-lo-o-o-o-w,
As no-body ca-an de-e-ny-y-y!"

It was clear enough that the jolly good fellow on this occasion was a wretched lump of clay lying in a most inhuman posture under the table. At the farther end of the room stood a bench, which, from the bottles upon it, was evidently the bar, and behind this leaned the tavern-keeper, thumping out the time with a pewter mug.

As the company appeared to take not the slightest notice of us, but continued to celebrate the virtues of their for the time departed friend, I led my companion over to the fireplace, drew up a stool for her, and bade her sit quietly for the double purpose of drying her clothing and avoiding any unnecessary attention from the other occupants of the room. Then, still moving quietly, I approached the landlord, and, with many a misgiving, asked him for some sort of food and drink.

"Aye, food there is none," cried he; "but you can drink yourself to death, an' you will, my friend."

And forthwith he pointed to a row of ale kegs.

"Listen to me, landlord," said I sternly. "I have a lady here, and she must have food and lodging this night——"

I got no further, for he began thumping upon his bar and shouted to the revellers:

"Hi, boys, look here! What in hell's name do ye now! Stop yer screaming and howling! Do yer not see there's gentry present?"

The noise ceased in a moment, and the company stood looking at the tavern-keeper, and then, following the line of his finger, all turned like automatons to where the girl sat bending over the fire. I had an instant to study them closer, and became aware, as one will in the twinkling of an eye, that one of the company appeared to be of a better sort. He wore top-boots and riding breeks and a swallow-tail coat, befouled with mud, and by his side hung a long sword. Another was a sombre, long-faced countryman, while the rest appeared to be clowns, that are alike whether in town or country the world over.

The silence lasted but an instant, and then he of the riding boots straightened himself and cried out:

"Why, you whelps of Satan, do you not know a lady has graced our board?" And, as I sidled over to the fireplace, he rolled this way and that, and finally came close to her as she turned to look at him.

"Madam," said he, as he started to make a profound bow with a sweep of his pewter mug, sending a thin line of ale in a circle over the floor, "mad'm, I s'lute ye——"

But the bow was too much for him, and he stumbled over his own feet, and fell on all fours. The quick turn of her head, as she stepped back from him, threw her hood back on her hair, and then I saw her face for the first time.

What a face it was! I shall never forget it, never! I could not describe it; for it seemed then all eyes and wavy brown hair, and a small mouth, that had more of scorn in it than I could have believed possible in any human feature. Beautiful? Aye, that it was, white now as snow, in its frame of dark hair and darker hood. But I know not what devilish influence the face had on me, for, as the man struggled to his feet, she gave him a slow look, and then, turning to me, said quietly, with contempt in her voice:

"Will you not protect me, sir?"

And I, without hesitation, struck the fool in his face with my closed fist and sent him rolling over himself against the wall.

'Twas a foolhardy thing to do, and I knew it before I had finished. For, no sooner was he down, than a howl set up from the others, as they made for us. There was but time to push one of the long tables between us and to draw my rapier, when the crew was at the other side of the low barrier.

Yet then I felt more tranquil than I had since entering the tavern; for the affair was taking on the look of a fight, and I had been in so many, large and small, of late, that there was a certain familiarity to it, and it put me more at my ease. I turned the pistol out of the nearest man's head with my point, and got the girl behind me, when the leader (for he was) got upon his feet, purple with rage, and roared:

"Stop there! The man has insulted me! Stop! This is not for you, clowns! Clear away here!" And with a soberness I had little expected, he scattered them to either side, and, leaning his hands on the table, spluttered in my teeth:

"You, sir! You have struck me in the face! Are ye a coward, or will ye settle this here now?"

"Nothing could be better," I answered. Indeed, nothing at that moment could have been better, for as I squinted the others, or else in a moment we had both been dead, or one of us worse. "Nothing could be better," I repeated; "but I will not stir from here, unless you make it a fair fight and give me fair play."

"Never fear, my fine gentleman! I'll give ye fair play enough and a foot of good steel to the bargain! Here, you, Gowan," he added, turning to the tavern keeper, who seemed to be surprisingly sober, of a sudden, too, "push away these tables, and you, my friends, if one of you does aught to interfere, I'll blow out his brains!" And he tapped a brace of pistols in his belt.

They obeyed him like lambs and set to work, pushing the chairs and tables against the walls of the room, while two dragged the "jolly good fellow" by the shoulders under the bar. So much will a serious fight do to cool the wine-heated brains of men in such riotous times as these. For my part, I turned to the girl, to find her looking up at me with undisguised fright in her eyes.

"Keep close by the fire," said I quickly, "there is naught to fear"—though there was enough and to spare. For what might happen when I had settled this one, I could not tell.

A strange little smile passed over her face at what I had said, and then she answered:

"I will. But can you fight?"

Now, I do not know why it should, but it did, cut me to the heart to have such a question flung at me as it was on the point of going into a struggle that she alone had brought upon me. It might have seemed that she could think of some one but herself at such a moment; but, as I have said, I do not understand the working of a woman's mind. So that, whatever I may have thought, I only said:

"We shall soon see, mistress, and for your sake, at least, I can but try."

She looked straight into my face again for a moment, and then moved over to the fireplace without a word.

"Now, then, sir, are you ready?" asked my man, and I answered by moving into the middle of the now cleared room. I liked it not in any way. The lights were bad. At best 'twas but a fog, and a man cannot be blamed for wishing a good light to watch his enemy's eye. To one side of the room I could see five thievish-looking knaves standing together, and what I might expect of them at any moment could not be guessed.

Then, too, good swordsman as I was—and 'tis no conceit that makes me say so, for I had had three years of work by day and night, and half a dozen before them of constant practice with my father, Captain Balfort, of the Indian wars—but, good swordsman as I might be, no fight is a surety, and I knew nothing of my antagonist, excepting that he was partly under the influence of liquor. If I fell, what might not become of the girl, what might not the papers in my boot mean to him, and those to whom he belonged. And it soon appeared to whom he belonged, for he crossed my sword at once, saying:

"And now for myself and for the king! Watch out, you bastard, for I am the best of men to play with this tool!"

And, indeed, he was a master hand. I could tell at the first thrust that he was better than I, and had he been empty of liquor, this tale and my own life had ended there and then in that dirty room. He was inside my guard a dozen times in the first two minutes, as we circled around each other, playing constantly for the light of a single lantern that hung over the outer door.

Still, I was growing calmer, and had begun to gauge him better when he slipped over my thrust and ripped the shoulder of my coat with a sudden and a true stroke. Then, on the instant, I heard a stifled cry; and, glancing by his head, I saw the girl standing by the fire, leaning forward, her hands nervously clasped together at her throat, her hood down upon her shoulders, and a look of terror in her eyes.

"Ah!" said the wretch, "my lady whimpers, does she? Fear not, I'll give her comfort when thou hast gone to hell."

'Twas a spur that made me mad to think on, realizing as I did that he had all but done for me that moment, and I went at him with every thrust and stroke I knew, beating his rapier till the room sang with the blows. But I could not touch him. He was a marvellous good hand, and no mistake; for he gave ground till I had him with his foot at the other wall, but not once did I get inside his guard.

"Keep your hounds in their place," I cried, between my fast-coming breath; for the men, whether from interest or with some foul design, had gathered closer to us.

"Stand off, you fools!" he cried in answer. "Do ye not see I have him pinked already? Look ye at that—and that—and that!" And he broke away from the wall, and pressed me as I had never been pressed before, nor wish to be again. Once he touched me above the wrist, and I could feel the warm blood running down into my sword hand. This was no country lout, in good earnest, and I knew then that I had to do with some British officer without his uniform.

Another stifled cry came from the direction of the fireplace, sounding clear in the silent room, and a smile played over the man's mouth, as he muttered:

"Now one for the king!" And he drew a little away from me. I stood my ground and let him go. And as I took a breath or two to catch my wind, and brushed my left hand across my eyes to wipe away the sweat, I cried at him out of the bitterness of my heart:

"Damn you and your king, for villainous knaves! Come, are ye afraid, that ye draw away?"

Before I had well finished a look came into his eyes as he stooped, and then, with only the thought of saving myself from a thrust I did not know, I jumped to the right and thrust my sword straight out at him.

He had not counted on the quarts he had drunk, and the stooping posture must have affected his balance; for he lunged beyond his power to recover, and, as he half fell, half thrust by me, his blade went through the tail of my coat, and my own passed clean through the top of his left shoulder.

Down he went, carrying my sword with him, and a how! set up from the men.

"A foul blow! A foul blow!" they cried, and I had but time to pull my rapier away when they were upon me. The first to come caught my fist on his nose and rolled away with a groan of pain, but in an instant the others had me down. 'Twas a wretched scramble of a fight, one against four, and I kicked and struck out and cursed them all for cowards, when on a sudden the officer's voice sounded high above the others, and with his one good arm and the tavern-keeper's assistance, he pulled the crowd off.

I jumped to my feet, dazed and nearly mad with anger, to receive a tap on my shoulder from the flat of his sword.

"That will be finished with me, my friend! Have ye had enough?"

"I? You British spy! I had enough? I'll send your poor soul to hell before I've had enough!"

"Good!" said he. "Good! 'Tis a proper spirit. But hell waits for others than me to-night," and he was at me again with the blood running down the soaked sleeve of his left arm, that swung aimlessly at his side. The man was game beyond a doubt, and a strange respect for him crept over me, cooling my brain and giving me a sight of what I must do to save my own life.

Again he beat into my guard. Again he pushed me to the wall. But I was cooling down, and he could not stand the terrible strain. If I could bet hold him off, his heavy drinking would sap his strength before mine began to fail, and with that new heart came to me, and I smiled on him as he worked to touch me.

That, and the knowledge of his failing strength, goaded him in a tender spot, and he lost his temper and his easy air. I could hear him mutter a soft curse now and then, and the cool smile was gone. Then I tried again a dodging thrust that had met a wall of cold steel earlier in the fight.

Waiting till he prepared a thrust on his own, I parried with a too wavering motion, and swung my blade far out to the right. He saw the lost guard at once, but saw too late how I drew in my arm and turned the point at his breast. I dropped on both knees as his rapier passed close by my head, and he literally spitted himself on mine, falling heavily on me without a sound.

Knowing what would come, I rolled him over, and, jumping up, drew both pistols, and stood looking about the room, which, through my blurred eyes, showed me what seemed to be a hundred faces.

"The next will die sooner," I cried, "Which shall it be? Which shall it be? Will ye not come, none of you? Ah!"

And then, seeing some one rushing towards me, I levelled the pistol straight at his head, raising my eyebrows to get a clearer look, when, God help me, I had like to have shot the girl!

"You are hurt," said she softly. "Where? Where is it?" and looking up at me with eyes that were filled with tears, she took my right wrist and turned back the sleeve. "I was but a scratch, but his point had touched a vein and let out a deal of blood, and I saw her sway at the sight.

"Have a care," I said quickly; "they are coming," but she stirred not a step and proceeded to wipe away the blood from my arm. And then, growing cooler, I saw the tavern-keeper warily stepping forward, bowing and apologizing and keeping a sharp watch on my two pistols.

"'Tis over, sir. The men here will not break their word"—a fine thing was their word, to be sure—"but the gentle

said Gowan, and three of them picked him up and carried him into the inner part of the tavern.

CHAPTER III.

In Which it Appears that There is More Than One Reason for Matrimony.

I was unable to do aught. In truth, I could not move, and so I sat there like a sick fool, never stirring except once to look up at my companion, and find her looking at me steadfastly; but I could not say a word. And yet I could see the men who had returned growing more and more confident, as those who had carried the wounded officer away talked in low tones to the others. But the minutes gave me my wind and brought back some of my nerve, and then they came on with set faces.

I stood up and grasped my pistols, but in that moment the girl stepped forward with her head up and as proud an air as ever chicken had against mail coach.

"What d oyou wish?" she asked quietly.

"We want that man! He has killed one of us, and——"

"One of you, you clowns?" I cried, taking her by the shoulder and setting her aside. "He is no more of you than I am!"

"Who are ye, then?" cried the spokesman. "And what do ye here? We do not like the look of ye, and ye shall go no further till ye settle with us and tell us who ye may be."

It was no drunken crew that spoke now, and I knew it. They had made up their minds, and I was too weak to try to cope with four men. They seemed to be natives hereabouts, and I must take my chances of their being Colonials by sentiment as well as birth. There was naught else to do.

"I am an American soldier," I said, "traveling north alone, and you have no more to do with me than with the river outside the door."

"I knew it!" cried the man, and the others began to surround us. "Ye rebel bastard, ye've struck the wrong gang! Traveling alone, eh? And what is this baggage here with ye?"

"She?" said I stumped again. "Why, she——"

"I am his sweetheart," said the girl, stepping before me again. Then she went on in an earnest way that finally became plaintive: "We have run away to be married. Will you not help us to make merry? We've but just escaped from New York. Indeed, we have! You can see our coach broken down in the road not a hundred yards from here—you can, indeed, sirs!"

Her breath was coming fast, but she went on with added earnestness that caught the men: "Our coach boys will be here shortly with the horses. You can see the coach if you will but go down the road! He does not tell the truth! He is no rebel! 'Tis not so, good sirs! Will you not drink a bumper to the king and to our honeymoon?"

I could not say a word. I could do naught but stare open-mouthed at her, for, with the skill of intuition, she had hit the one point—would they not drink a bumper to us—would they? The one thing to win them over! Then I caught her arm. What was she doing. 'Twas a foolish and a futile plan.

"See, sirs, you see he tries to make me deny it! But I will not. You would not injure a good soldier of his majesty, would you? And you will drink to our health and happiness, Mr. Landlord, will you not fill us up mugs of ale to drink the toast?" And she stepped back, and took my arm with a hand that shook like a leaf, though her eyes never wavered from the men she addressed.

"By God! 'Tis a brave wench," cried one of the men. "And a health it shall be!"

"Stay," said another, a huge clout, who was no more a Britisher than I. "I do not believe it. He called our friend in there a British spy! Dost know that?"

"But I say she shall have the health," cried the other. "Jack Purdy, ye have no soul in ye! Can ye not see the girl tells the truth?"

"Aye, look at him," said a third; "he's a shamefaced bridegroom!"

"We'll do it in shape," said the first. "Here you, Gowan"—to the landlord—"tell Jim Marvin to come in here. Now, mistress, to you and your happiness!"

"To you!" chorused the crowd. And we two stood there, the shaking arm in mine, the brave eyes smiling a forced smile, but looking the men in the face, as she raised the filthy pewter to her lips and touched the ale. The devil himself could not make me drink, till I bethought me of another toast, and, turning to her, drained the cup without a word.

The sombre individual, who it appeared was Marvin, now entered; and I watched them confer with him. A laugh broke from his tipsy lips, and he muttered: "'Twould be a good close! Here am I saving one man's life, and now paving the way for the making of others." And still we two stood there, waiting, neither looking nor speaking to the other.

"So it shall be!" cried the big one in a moment, and instinctively I clutched a pistol as they all moved toward the fireplace near us.

"You say ye've just run away to be married, do you?" asked the man.

She nodded.

"Very well, then, we'll have the ceremony here and now. Here's Marvin, as good at marrying as at curing dead men, and we'll have the ceremony and celebrate the wedding this night, damned if we don't, eh, boys?" Another chorus of assent greeted this. But I found my tongue at last.

"That you shall not," said I firmly.

"Then string him up for a rebel, and we'll take good care of the girl!" cried one. I broke away from my companion and leveled two muzzles at the nearest fellow.

"The first to move is dead," said I, hopeless though I knew it was.

"Put, man, we'll punch you full of holes, if you talk like that," said Marvin, smiling with the assurance of five to one. "And, then, why should you not join us? What harm to be married now, if you have run away to be? And will you have all the fun to yourself? Nay, nay," he went on in his nasal tone. "You've broken up our evening now, and we'll break your own neck or help us finish it in our own way, Gowan! Hey, Gowan! Where is the man? Here," he added, as the tavernkeeper stuck his nose through the door, "bring us a Bible."

The door swung wide open.

"A Bible!" cried the astonished man.

"Aye, a Bible."

"And what, think ye, would I be doing with a Bible?"

"God knows," said the other. "Little enough. But we do not need one. Come, man,"—turning to me—"stand there."

I turned to the girl, and she looked up at me. I read in her face what she saw in mine. We must go through with the thing, or in half an hour she would be at the mercy of these outlaws.

"Why not, my friends?" she said, turning to them. "I cannot be married too soon. Else why should I have run away from home?"

After all, the man was no minister, and a forced affair like this could mean nothing. And so there, in the reeking room, with one man in a stupor and with five as wicked specimens of humanity as it has ever been my lot to meet, the drunken Marvin married us in the early morning hours. How the wretch knew aught of the marriage service I could not then tell. But he did, and we agreed by nods—only speaking when forced to—to cleave to each other in sickness and in health, in good fortune and in death, till death should us part.

When he came to ask my name, I hesitated, and was about to give another, and then—curse me for a careless beast—the man called Purdy spoke up, reading from the rim of my hat: "Balfort."

And so I gave my name.

"Mistress," said Marvin, "your name now."

"Deborah Philipse," she said, beneath her breath, and then repeated a part of what he dictated, though her arm grew heavier and heavier in mine till my wounded wrist throbbed with pain.

I thought then it was over, but he must needs get paper and ink, and write out a blurred and rambling certificate that Merton Balfort and Deborah Philipse were married the 19th day of September, 1780, by James Marmin, minister of the gospel; whereupon those looking on roared with laughter at him and his solemnity, and most of all at his signature that covered half the page. When he had signed, Purdy cried out:

"Now, a toast to the bride!" and we filled again, and they drank, and I tasted.

But Marvin stood up, keeping balance as best he could, and droned out in mock solemnity:

"Gentlemen, you forget. The minister has not had his fee."

Then, turning to me, he said, in a tone, with a horse pistol pointing at me from his right hand, "You would not forget the man of God who made you the possessor of such as this?"

Indeed, I had not seen it until that moment, nor had it occurrred to me till then that I had, on my first night in this country, fallen in with a gang of Skinners. It was clear enough now, and the amusement they were to have, and were having, while robbing me was of their own devilish making.

"Let me pay the fee," said the girl eagerly, and, drawing out a silken purse, she took from it half a dozen gold pieces—enough for forty weddings—and handed them to Marvin, adding, "I thank you, sir."

I could have cried with rage at this last, the simplicity of the girl's vision, coupled with her infinite skill in turning the whole episode from a fight into a peaceful, or rather harmless, robbery!

Marvin held the pieces in his hand, and made a wry face as he leered at her.

"'Tis but a small sum for so great a service, Mistress Balfort!"

"Why—" said she, with a vacant stare, and then looked at me. Something must have shown on my face; for, with a sudden catching of her hand at her throat and a falling of her smiling mask, she handed him the purse and turned away.

Marvin counted out the pieces with slow precision, and then turned to his gang.

"This is but a paltry pair, after all," said he. "And never have I had so small a marriage fee. Can you not help your lady wife out, good sir?"—addressing me.

An uncontrollable movement that I made drew four long barrels on my head not five feet away, and with a groan I threw him my wallet.

It held a goodly sum, and I prayed that they might forget to search me, for what else I had lay with my dispatches in my boots. But a savage grunt from the other side of the room saved us. Every eye turned towards the sound, and we saw the "jolly good fellow" wriggle and sit up. He was dressed like my opponent, and I was watching him as he struggled to his feet, when a spasmodic grasp clutched my arm. I turned to see Mistress Philipse's face close up to mine and abject terror written on every feature.

"That man! That man!" gasped she. "Save me from him, in God's name!" And—whether because this was the last straw, or because of some new or greater danger from this last addition to our company, I know not—she leaned against me and would have fallen had I not picked her up and carried her into the other apartment of the tavern.

The door opened into a hall, and from that I turned into the first room, which, as often in such houses, was a bedroom; there I laid her on the bed and took off her soaked shoes. She lay quiet, and I seized the chance to seek the landlord. He was not far, for I found him standing looking at me as I came into the dark hall.

"Gowan," said I, "you have as villainous a lot here as I ever saw, but if you be the man I think you, you will get me out of this place."

"What can I do with them, sir? They own the house now. 'Twil be a godsend if they do not burn it about our ears!"

"Go back down the road and find the coach. You'll get a hundred times the pay there for what I want you to do."

"I'll do what I can," he muttered.

"Give me another horse and a woman's saddle, if you have it."

"I have none but an old man's saddle."

"You'll find two horses hitched to the coach. Keep them." For, if the men had not taken them, they must still be here. The men, I knew, would be gone by this.

"I cannot get the horse for ye just now," he muttered, standing first on one foot and then on the other.

"Come with me, then," said I, and we went back to the main room. 'Twas a ticklish job, but we did it. They were at their jolly good fellow again—now he sat on a stool with his head in his hands—and they hailed me as an old friend. I must needs drink with them and sing a snatch. But we put a keg on the table and stole out, leaving them fighting for the first draught of it.

We found the coach, but, as I feared, neither men nor horses. Still, there was that in the traveling box which more than satisfied Gowan, and we soon had another horse saddled standing with Roger ready in a shed, just above the tavern. On getting again into the back room, by a rear door, I found the girl sitting up on the bed. She clung to me, and cried out in a smothered voice:

"That man! That man! Is there another with him? There must be! They are always together!"

"There's no other here, madam. Do but keep quiet, and all will be well."

"We must get away," she begged again.

"You could not ride now, and an hour hence the men will be beyond the power to follow us. Hark—they are at it again;" and, indeed, only the dead could fail to hear them.

I got here to lie down again, and went and sat outside the door, till she cried out that I was leaving her to them. And so I came and sat by the bed, and, as I am a sinner, nothing would do but she must have her little hand in mine. 'Twas a strange thing for Merton Balfort. And once I turned, when I dared, to look at her, and saw her asleep with her head lying on the pillow, still in its frame of wonderful wavy hair.

To be continued.


THE BALANCE OF HEALTH

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A Pasteboard Crown is a novel by the noted emotional actress, Clara Morris. It is a story of the stage, and is well told.

The Courage of Conviction, by T. R. Sullivan, is a novel of New York life, depicting the contrasting cares of two young men with artistic leanings.

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From A. S. Barnes & Co., 56 East 10th st., New York:

Home Thoughts, by Mrs. James Farley Cox, is a volume of essays bearing upon family life and the task of making home and children happy.

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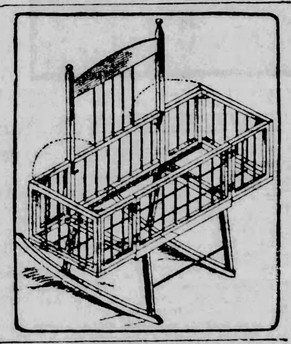
The Prince of Captivity, by Sidney C. Grier, is a novel of English life, by an Englishman. It is a typical summer novel.

### COMBINATION CHAIR AND CRADLE

A piece of furniture which is capable of serving the double purpose of a chair and cradle would be a convenience in nearly every house at some time or other and, as a matter of economy, it might recommend itself to many who would not otherwise see the need of it. With the growth of the child and consequent



idleness of the cradle it would be more desirable to transform it into an extra chair than to store it, where it might occupy valuable space and be of no service to anyone. In the illustration is shown one of these combination articles, the form being that of the cradle. An examination of the picture will show how the cradle can be altered to form the chair. The center panel of the front drops back into the bottom of the cradle, with the two shorter panels on either side folded over it. Then the rear panels fold around behind the back, leaving the ends of the cradle free to fall outward. The ends of the bed are then lifted to form the arms on either side of the seat, and the panels are locked in place by hooks or bolts. A cushion or mattress is next placed on the seat, completing a comfortable rocking chair.

### Had a Good Memory.

At a little dinner the other night the statement was made that the colored race had longer memories than white folks, says the New York Times. Mark Twain, who was present, agreed with the remark, and to prove it told the following:

"Some years ago, when South, I met an old colored man who claimed to have known George Washington. I asked him if he was in the boat when Gen. Washington crossed the Delaware, and he instantly replied, 'Lor,' massa, I steered dat boat.'

"'Well, said I, 'do you remember when George took the hack at the cherry tree?'

"He looked worried for a moment, and then with a beaming smile, said:

"'Why suah, massa, I dun drove dat hack mahself.'"

### Links in Evidence.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You say he beat his wife with a club?

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Several clubs

"The monster!"

"Oh, I dont know! You see, he beat her at golf!"—Yonkers Statesman.

### When Trust Meets Trust.

"See where they've formed a broomstick trust?"

"What for?"

"To beat the carpet trust."—Detroit Free Press.

### CATCHING.

#### The Coffee Habit Breeds Trouble.

It is quite commonly the case that both husband and wife are somewhat similarly troubled with coffee drinking.

A lady writes and, after giving description of her husband's relief from coffee dyspepsia and general nervous trouble, says, "I was almost as bad as he, having the headache nearly every day and was nervous and weak, did not sleep well, was pale and thin and had a bad complexion.

When I found how much good Postum Coffee was doing Husband I concluded to use it and I tell you life is altogether a different thing. I eat and sleep well and look like a different woman. My usual weight for years was from 98 to 100 pounds, I now weigh 108 pounds and every one tells me how much better I am looking.

I had some friends who did not like Postum, but knowing it was because they did not boil it long enough I made some at their house one day, and they agree with me that Postum is a delicious beverage, and while, of course, the flavor and taste is pleasing and we are glad Postum does suit us that way, the great advantage is in the wonderful, bounding health that we have recovered." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.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## Before She Got Understanding.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

Nine times out of ten when the parents of a girl disapprove of some one young man from whom she is receiving devotion, their disapproval is animated solely by their earnest wish to guard her happiness and welfare. Sometimes the objections may arise from other motives, but it is seldom that the are selfish factors.

Nine times out of ten it happens that the young woman thus guarded regards her father and mother as her bitterest enemies, who, blinded by their mistaken prejudices, will calmly allow their daughter's heart to break rather than confess themselves in error. This was the condition of affairs in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold. Marjory, their one child, had chosen to fix her affections on a youth of whom her parents could not approve, which was especially unfortunate, as he was the only man she ever loved—or ever could love—so she said. She had lived for eighteen years, and, of course, she knew all about such matters.

Half of his name was Edward, the other half is not important. He was very nice and well-mannered, and he had no sinful habits, but he was undecided what he would make of himself, and having nothing else to do, he fell in love with Marjory. Marjory's occupation was idleness also, and she fell in love with Edward, as they happened to be thrown together.

The girl was astonished and indignant when she found that her parents objected to an engagement. She blushed and thought it indelicate when her father stated that Edward was not in a position to support a wife. Such sordid details had not troubled her mind. In fact, her thoughts had not flown ahead to marriage. She simply wanted to be engaged, and as she had always had everything she desired she felt it was cruel that this, her dearest wish, should be denied.

That Edward was not, never had been and probably never would be self-supporting, was a fact that did not enter into her consideration. He danced with the lightness of a fairy, he had many parlor accomplishments, and a sweet little tenor voice which he could accompany with most any kind of a musical instrument that had strings. He was always good tempered and ready at any moment to cater to Marjory's amusement. That he was as workable as putty, and was not strong in his views or opinions, did not disturb Marjory. Her mind was still in the chrysalis stage and not engaged with weighty subjects. She was in love with love and Edward stood for its representative.

Things came to a climax when her father forbade the young man's visits. Marjory wept and protested, but, finding her protests of no avail, she subsided into sullen resentment and treated her parents with the coldness she fancied their conduct deserved. Just at this time she found a friend in an older woman of injudicious and romantic tendencies. She argued that young love, that first love, was to be helped, not hindered, whatever the circumstances might be, and she conducted herself accordingly. Her house was the trysting place of Edward and Marjory. The girl became an adept in inventing excuses that explained her frequent absences from home, and she took a doleful pleasure in being miserable. She would be true to Edward, and Edward would be true to her until the heartless parents should be softened by their constancy.

As time passed on and Marjory's father and mother showed no signs of relenting, the sentimental friend, whose sympathy had been so consoling and helpful, wearied of playing the unimportant corner of the triangle. It was not so invariably convenient for her to entertain the devoted couple as it had been when their romance first came to her knowledge. The task of bolstering drooping spirits palled. To her the situation grew monotonous and uninteresting. Marjory, realizing the change, imagined that she was desperate. She dared to harbor plans for eloping and silently bade farewell to old friends and places everyday of her life. Her imagination took another leap forward and pictured the sensation her disappearance would create when it was made known to what desperate straits she had been driven. Fortunately for her, Edward was less excitable and more conservative. He counseled waiting. He was willing to die for Marjory, if need be, but he was not quite prepared to work for her support.

He had formed the habit of lying loose on the hands of his friends, and he did not see the necessity of striving to stand alone. Someone was constantly trying to procure a salaried position for the young man. He never kept anything very long, and yet no particular vice could be found in his character. He was just unsatisfactory. He was willing—very willing—but he could do so many "pretty" things well, that he was much in demand as a society entertainer and had no time to give to serious occupation.

So they drifted along, until one of Edward's guardian angels with an interest in a summer hotel, sent him to the resort, which, for the greater part of the week was an Adamless Eden. There Edward was to make himself agreeable and to keep the young lady guests entertained and contented. For his services he was to receive his board and a small salary. Poor Edward's was a grasshopper's existence. He danced and sang all summer; the winter was another story.

When Marjory learned that her lover was going away, there were more tears for her to shed, which was useless, for she had become a modern Niobe and went about with red eyes the greater part of her time. In his secret heart Edward was relieved to get out of the wet and escape from the steady downpour. Their parting was the conventional one under such conditions. They managed to spend the last evening together before Edward's departure, and the young man sang "The Soldier's Farewell" and "How Can I Leave Thee" with such telling effect, that he made himself weep, and plunged Marjory into unfathomable depths of woe. When he was gone, the whole world was a void to Marjory.

It must be confessed that she was not a cheerful companion at this period, nor was she the light of the household at home. Her father and mother, looking on, understood. They pitied the girl. They knew she was really suffering and that the lesson was bitter, but they prophesied that separation would work a cure. Which was a true prophesy.

Marjory thought she was of the nature that would never forget. She stimulated her fidelity by reading all the stories she could obtain with constant lovers for center pieces, and she regarded herself as a woman consumed by a secret sorrow.

Her father, wise in his generation, suggested a tour of the summer resorts, stopping wherever they found it pleasant, to stay so long as they had inclination. Marjory acquiesced without enthusiasm. It made no difference where she was, if she could not be with Edward. Before she started on her journey she wrote him a whirlwind of a letter, saying she did not care where she went or what she did, and that she should never know a happy moment until they were together again. That sort of thing has been written before.

Meantime, the wise father had been making inquiries. They progressed leisurely from place to place, and finally, much to Marjory's surprise, went to the resort where Edward was disporting. The girl was rejuvenated by joy. She believed that at last she had conquered and that the gates of paradise were opening. No obstacles were put in the way of her meeting with Edward. The same roof sheltered them; they were to be reunited; and never a gain would she consent to a seperation.

Now mark the workings of Kismet.

Edward had gone away fully determined to think constantly of Marjory. At first he succeeded fairly well, but he was enjoying himself and he had few vacant moments. He would forget all about her for days, and then remember her with a start and rush off to write her a letter. His time was not his own, and there was another girl who looked upon him with favor. She had a comfortable fortune and no inexorable parents to interfere. The possibility of his marriage with Marjory was as far off as ever. He did not deliberately plan. He was not one of those who lay schemes for the future, but in an indefinite sort of a way, he made up his mind to marry the other girl—if he could. His position was not easy. He was forbidden to bestow too much of his attention on any one young lady. All were to be kept amused if possible. He was managing, in spite of his difficulties, to make very good headway with the girl of his latest choice, when—enter Marjory.

She was so happy to see him that her gladness blinded her to the restraint of his greeting. He endeavored to keep his real feelings concealed and was very sweet and gentle to Marjory and respectful to her parents. He stayed with them after their arrival a little while only, and then excused himself on the plea of a pressing engagement.

Marjory, still under the spell of her illusion, was satisfied for a time with occasional glimpses of Edward. He explained to her in detail how he was situated, and he made her believe that his vocation as an entertainer was an occupation revolting to his manhood. Gradually she came to the realization that she was but one of a number to whom Edward was devoted, a fact that was galling to the pride of a girl who had always been of paramount importance. Edward's appealing, propitiating glances cast at her over the shoulder of some young lady with whom he was dancing lost their power to soothe. He gave her his attention when he had the opportunity, but his opportunity seemed strangely rare. Edward was playing a complicated game and he had neither the strength nor the bravery to confess for what stake he was playing.

With the quick-seeing eyes of a woman in love, Marjory listened upon "the other girl" as the disturbing element in her happiness, and she decided that "the other girl" was the seeker and not the sought. Which was an unfair decision.

The day came when she was relieved of her blindness. Edward's dereliction became so evident that it pierced even the haze of Marjory's infatuation. She went away by her self and thought it all out. It was not a pleasant season of self communion, but at last she saw Edward with a clear vision. Naturally, as she was a girl, she first sought relief in tears. Then she fled to her parents, and, throwing herself on their mercy, made her confession and begged forgiveness. It was hers without a word of reproach. Her father and mother had foreseen this moment. They would have saved her from the hurt if they could, but her disease had required heroic remedies.

"Take me away, father," she implored. "Take me away."

They promised her anything and everything. She was treated as one who had been lost and now was found.

After the excitement of their reconciliation had passed and they were sitting quietly, the reaction came. Marjory's quivering lips betokened the approach of another storm of tempestuous weeping. The girl's mother saw the signs and went to her side. Taking her in her arms, she sheltered her like a grieving child.

"The shadows come and go, dearie," she whispered, "the shadows come, but they go—remember."

### HUMOR OF THE DAY.

Willie (over his natural history)—Papa, what species of animals in this country are becoming rapidly extinct?

Papa—Buffaloes and naval heroes, my son.—Puck.

Uncle—How old are you, Jimmy?

Jimmy—I'm 13 at home, 14 at school, and 11 in the train.—Tit-Bits.

A man seldom exhibits his temper until after he loses it.

The tongue is a pump used to induce a flow of conversation.

When a man contracts expensive habits his income needs expanding.

Many a man's hypocrisy is due to the fact that he has a scolding wife.

It usually is to-morrow that all remarkable things are expected to happen.

Flattery consists of having your secret opinion of yourself expressed in the language of others.

Many a poor man might acquire wealth by utilizing the time he wastes in bemoaning his poverty.

Some people, after casting a crust of bread upon the waters, think they should get a bowl of milk toast in return.—Chicago News.

Castleton—I have been making some big improvements in my library.

Chubbenly—What have you been doing?

"Oh, giving away a lot of books."—Detroit Free Press.

"Well," said the old man, "I've done my part by the boys an' gals—edjicated the last one of 'em in Greek, Latin an' French."

"And what's to become of you now?"

"Well, they've consented to let me live with 'em an' help support the crowd in dialect."—Atlanta Constitution.

"He always has an excuse ready."

"Yes. He believes more in good excuses than in avoiding the necessity for any excuse."—Brooklyn Life.

#### Serious.

Subbubs—No, he isn't a surburbanite at all. What made you think he was?

Citiman—Every time I see him he has some story about his inability to get a servant girl who will stay more than a week.

Subbubs—My dear man, if he were a suburbanite he wouldn't joke about that. —Philadelphia Press.

#### On the Beach.

Kitty—Only think! Carrie got her new bathing suit wet through the very first time she wore it!

Bertha—Mercy! You don't mean to say that she went into the water?

Kitty—The idea! Of course not. A drenching shower came on all of a sudden. —Boston Transcript.

#### Abundantly Occupied.

"What does the society which you have just joined find to do?" asked Mrs. Bizzle's husband.

"A great deal," was the answer. "After we get an organization established, the question of other people's eligibility to membership gives us all the work we could possibly attend to."—Washington Star.


CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 362 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.


## The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

#### To Get Rid of Mites.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of mites whitewash the premises, adding salt so it will stick and crude carbolic acid so it will kill.

To stay rid of mites, buy a sprayer for $1.50 or $2; make some kerosene emulsion; keep it in a covered crock. To every pint of emulsion used add about one-half cup of crude carbolic acid and spray premises two or three times a week.

To make kerosene emulsion—Dissolve one pound of strong soap (whale oil is best) in one gallon of hot water. Remove from the fire and add one gallon of coal oil. Stir until thoroughly mixed.—W. S. W., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Editor Farmstead:—I will tell "W. W." how I got rid of mites in my hen house. I have one 10 by 14 feet, which was covered inside and out with mites. I closed up every place where smoke would get out; then burned three pounds of sulphur in it; kept the hens out till they were rid of mites by giving them sulphur, a tablespoonful once a week to every 15 or 20 hens.—E. L. A.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in the last Blade some one wants to know what to do for mites. We were very much troubled with them, but got rid of them by whitewashing everything in the hen house, changing the straw in the boxes, burning the old stray. Use kerosene oil freely also by spraying dropping boards and perches, etc., afterward.—E. B., Bangor, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—Four or five years ago I was troubled with poultry mites. I cleaned out the henhouse, hauling the cleanings out into the fields. I kept this up until they all disappeared.—J. M. P., Capling, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell "W. W." of Jet, Okla., to sprinkle wood ashes one-half inch deep on floors, roosts and nest boxes; also to put a box half full for the fowls to dust in, and no mites can live long.—K. S. R., Lowell, Mich.

#### Sweetening Lard.

Editor Farmstead:—Strong lard can be sweetened. Take two large potatoes to the gallon and a tablespoonful of salt; pare and slice thin and fry in the lard.—E. B., Bangor, Mich.

#### That Ailing Dog.

Editor Farmstead:—I see in The Blade of June 5, some one asks what was the matter with his dog. He has the milk sickness. Give him plenty of fat meat or lard.—J. M. P., Capling, Tenn.

#### Lumpy Jaw.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice in the Blade of May 22 that D. G. E., of Tilden, Neb., asks for a cure for lumpy jaw. My cure is to simply dehorn the animal; if it has already been dehorned saw off the "nubs" again, to let the head run. I have never known it to fail.

I will also send a recipe I clipped from the Blade some two or three years ago, written by E. H. W., Oklahoma: Take of glycerine 4 ounces, and 3 drachms iodide of potassium. Dissolve this in as little water as is necessary to make a solution, and rub well in over the lump twice a day. If the lump continues to grow it may be opened and injected with tincture of iodine daily. Several incisions should be made through the skin.—W. W. C., Woodsell, W. Va.

#### Budding Orange Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—In the Blade of May 22 I saw an answer to an inquiry how to bud orange trees, by E. G., Cloverdale, Cal. I think it loss of time to cut trees off as he advises. I lived in Florida fourteen years and have had large experience in budding. I have budded trees four inches in diameter. Put in from three to five buds right around the tree, at the height you want them to branch; cut off close above the buds, when they have "taken," and wax or paint. Buds must be from new wood that is well rounded. Insert the buds upward instead of downward, as you can push the bud up as far as desired, without being particular to join the bark at the lower end. Bind with wax cloth.—J. B. L., Eskridge, Kan.

#### Destroying Red Ants.

Editor Farmstead:—I thought I would tell the Farmstead folks how to do things. Last summer an inquiry was made about red ants—how to destroy them. I put some fried meat fat, or ham grease in old saucers, and set it where they ran. When the saucers got plenty of ants in them, I set them on the stove till they were all dead. Scrape the ants out and put back. I did so from three to five times a day, till they were all gone. I think I caught between two and three teacupfuls of tiny red ants.—E. S., Bangor, Mich.

#### Peculiar Lomeness in Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—My hens get lame so that when they walk they limp, and soon get so that they are not able to rise up, and frequently die. A few have recovered, but they most all die. Any information will be thankfully received.—S. L., Lawrenceville, N. Y.

We do not know the cause of the trouble, but we do know the remedy. We have printed it several times, and wish that all readers interested would preserve it this time, so that the question need not be asked again. Here it is:

Get a druggist to put you up three capsules for each sick fowl, each beontaining two grains of cayenne pepper. Give one at night at feeding time, another in the morning, and the third the next evening. Three will cect a cure, according to the poultry raisers here at Toledo.

#### English Walnuts.

Editor Farmstead—Tell Mr. G. K., Whiteford Center, Mich., that English walnuts are raised in Eastern Pennsylvania and they yield as high as ten bushels from one tree. I know a tree that has been planted about eight years and this spring it has blossoms. The tree grows very fast. I do not know how far north they can be grown, but I think they will grow wherever other nuts thrive.—M. H. K., Sporting Hill, Pa.

#### Bloody Milk.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one inform me through The Blade what remedy to use for bloody milk in a cow?—J. H. H., Boulder, Colo.

#### Canning Small Fruits.

Editor Farmstead: Will some reader who has had experience tell me how to can small fruits, such as berries, tomatoes, beans, roasting ears, etc. I want to put them up in tin cans and solder them. I particularly want to know how much they must be cooked or heated before putting into the cans.—J. L. W., Compensation, Tenn.

#### Cough in a Cow.

Editor Farmstead: I have a cow which has had a dry hack of a cough for some time. I do not think it is cold. I have doctored her with condition powders, smartweed, etc., but she still coughs. What can I do for it?—S. L., Lawrenceville, N. Y.

#### What Ails His Hoofs?

Editor Farmstead: Will some one who has had experience please tell me what to do for a horse that is rather flat-footed in front? The frog seems to have no tenderness, but when you pound on the shoe he will flinch, and by spells is a little lame for a few steps; then you will not notice it for a while. The tenderness is from the frog to the outside of the hoof; the foot looks all right.—D. B. V., Baldwin, Mich.

#### To Dry String Beans.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell me, through the columns of your paper, how to dry string beans.—T. M., Volant, Pa.

We never heard of drying string beans. They are generally canned. However, if any reader knows the method, we shall be glad to publish.

#### What Ails the Cows?

Editor Farmstead: Our cows appear to be weak and stiff, and their heads are drawn down on one side. They get weaker and weaker. When first noticed they would stand and stick their heads up as high as they could and loll their tongues out as though trying to lick something. They both eat heartily; the one that is down will eat anything that we give her. Will some one send me a remedy and a name for the disease? Both cows have calves two weeks old.—C. D. M., Mosheim, Tenn.

### THE HIRED MAN.

#### An Alabama Reader of The Blade Gives His Views.

Editor Farmstead:—I am a farmer, I read The Blade, and love to do so. I noticed an article from a Yankee farmer down in Mississippi. His views are good on the hired man, as well as on other points. I have been farming since the civil war; I have had all kinds of renters and hirelings, of nearly every description. I have never had any trouble with any one, renter or hired man. I have long ago learned to run every thing upon a cash basis or cash rule. By this I have had better success, and would advise all farmers to do the same under all circumstances. I have had good hired men and bad men as well. I always treated them well, and paid them at the end of their time or before. By this I have scarcely ever wanted labor that I could not get. I have had nice white people, and from that kind down to the negro convict, and I never had any trouble. I have two negro convicts on my farm now. They have no chains on them, neither are they guarded. I can hear them singing on the farm a mile. I give them plenty to eat and plenty to wear, and hurry them; they only work twelve hours in the day, and they seem to enjoy it finely By this plan, I have made a good living and have saved a little. I have loaned some money, and I find that this is like many other things—when I have to deal with dishonest men I suffer loss. If I loan to honest men on open account it is all right; but if I loan to dishonest men I have trouble. It does not matter how poor an honest man is, he will pay it if it is in his power; and if he is not honest he will beat you if he can. If I loan to a man who is always loafing around some little town, and wanting some one to give him things, I might as well not look for him to pay. I may take a mortgage on a crop, mules, or anything, if it is on his whole family; he may pledge what he may call the jewel of his heart. He will seek some plan to avoid the payment of the debt. Such men are always in trouble, and never make a success in life. Now we, as farmers, must not set back and complain that the ground is too wet to work. There is always something to do on the farm; we are the happiest men in the world if we only knew it.—G. W., Tomato, Ala.

### FOOD FROM THE AIR.

#### Obtaining Nitrogen From It by Using Electricity.

Some four years ago, Sir William Crookes, in an address before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, declared that there was reason to apprehend an approaching failure of the world's wheat supply and said that the sole hope of averting this calamity lay in a possibility that some means might be discovered for manufacturing nitrates for fertilizers cheaply and on a large scale.

It appears that this method has been discovered. In the address referred to Sir William Crookes mentioned some success achieved by Lord Rayleigh in the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of electricity and said that a very slight improvement of Lord Rayleigh's methods would make the artificial manufacture of fertilizing nitrates from the air a commercial possibility in places where electricity could be had cheaply. The Americans, it appears, have achieved the necessary slight improvement, and it is said, on the authority of Lord Kelvin, that they have practically solved the problem of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by means of electricity, and, at Niagara Falls, have placed the process upon a commercial footing.

In view of the fact that the use of nitrate fertilizers is absolutely essential to prevent the exhaustion of the wheat-growing powers of any soil, and of the rapid falling off of the

# Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

### A Rejected Proposition.

Editor Blade:—In the matter of an offer made by the United States to pay the slaveholders for their slaves, in order to end the war, I want to call your attention to the Life and Papers of Abraham Lincoln, by Henry J. Raymond, published in 1865, (page 229). On March 6, 1862, President Lincoln, in a message to Congress, recommended the following resolution: "Resolved that the United States, in order to effectively cooperate with any state which may commence the process of slavery, give to such state pecuniary aid, to be used by such state in its discretion, to compensate for the inconvenience, public and private, produced by such change of system."

Further along, Lincoln said: "I deem it of importance that the state and people immediately interested should be at once distinctly notified of the fact, so that they may begin to consider whether to accept or reject it."

On March 10, four days later, Representative Roscoe Conkling introduced this same resolution, and it was adopted by a vote of 89 to 31.

Coming up in the senate on March 24 (page 235), it was passed by a vote of 32 to 10. This resolution was approved by President Lincoln on April 10, 1862, and he lost no opportunity to press the proposition on the people of the slave states. And I would call your attention to the appeal of the "Grand Old Man" (page 235).—I. M. C., Lompoc, Cal.

### A Peculiar Paste.

Please give a formula which will make a paste that will not get dry and hard; strong enough so that if a rat or mouse should step on it he would have to stay on it. I had it once, but I misplaced it."—L. G. M., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The only thing we can think of that might fill the bill is this old English formula: Boil the middle bark of the holly seven or eight hours in water; grind it and lay it in heaps in the ground, covered with sacks, for two or three weeks, till rendered to a mucilage. Beat this in a mortar, wash it in rainwater, and knead it till free of extraneous matter. Put into earthen pots, and in four or five days it will be fit for use.

### Ohio's Population.

"What was the population of the state of Ohio in the years 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898 and 1900; also what is the population at present?"—H. J. P., Cordes, Ariz.

You ought to know that the census is taken but once every ten years, and there is none taken in any intermediate year. The population of Ohio in 1900 was 4,157,545. The next census will be taken in 1910. Any other year there is no way of ascertaining the population.

### Land Offices.

Please give a list of the government land offices of the United States."—F. W. L., Newton, Iowa.

The list is too long to give all, but we will give those in the states and territories where most of the public land is:

Arkansas—Camden, Dardanelle, Harrison, Little Rock.

Colorado—Akron, Del Norte, Duan, Durango, Glenwood Springs, Gunnison, Lamar, Hugo, Leadville, Montrose, Pueblo, Stirling.

Idaho—Blackfoot, Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Harley, Lewiston.

Kansas—Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Wakeeney.

Montana—Bozeman, Helena, Kalispell, Lewiston, Miles City, Missoula.

Nebraska—Alliance, Brokenbow, Lincoln, McCook, North Platte, O'Neill, Sidney, Valentine.

North Dakota—Bismarck, Devil's Lake, Fargo, Grand Forks, Minot.

Oklahoma—Alva, El Reno, Enid, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Lawton, Mangum, Oklahoma, Perry, Woodward.

Oregon—Lagrande, Lakeview, Oregon City, Burns, Roseburgh, The Dalles.

South Dakota—Aberdeen, Chamberlain, Huron, Mitchell, Pierre, Rapid City, Watertown.

Wyoming—Buffalo, Cheyenne, Douglas, Evanston, Lauder, Sundance.

### King Christian IX.

Please give a list of the descendants, children, grandchildren and great grandchildren of the present king of Denmark."—H. E. R., Livingstone, N. Y.

Christian IX, of Denmark, was born April 8, 1818, and succeeded to the throne in 1863. He was married in 1842, and had six children:

1.—Prince Frederick, heir apparent, born in 1843, and had six children—Prince Christian, Prince Karl, Princess Louisa, Prince Harold, Prince Nieborg, Princess Thyra.

2.—Princess Alexandra, now Queen of England. She had five children: Albert Victor, George, Louise, Alexandra, and Maud. She has four grandchildren.

3.—Prince Wilhelm, now King George of Greece, who has several children.

4.—Princess Maria Dagmar, married in 1866 to Alexander III, emperor of Russia. Her son, Nicholas, is now Czar.

5.—Princess Thyra, married in 1878 to the Duke of Cumberland.

6.—Prince Waldemar, married in 1885 to Princess Marie d'Orleans.

We have given the data as to all the grandchildren and great grandchildren of King Christian.

### Admission of States.

Please give the date of admission into the Union of each and every state in regular order."—C. W. C., Jones Spring, W. Va.

The Union was formed by the thirteen original states, which, of course, can not be said to have been admitted. The remaining 32 states were admitted as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kentucky | 1792 | Wisconsin | 1848 |
| Tennessee | 1796 | California | 1850 |
| Vermont | 1791 | Minnesota | 1858 |
| Ohio | 1803 | Oregon | 1859 |
| Louisiana | 1812 | Kansas | 1861 |
| Indiana | 1816 | West Virginia | 1863 |
| Mississippi | 1817 | Nevada | 1864 |
| Illinois | 1818 | Nebraska | 1867 |
| Alabama | 1819 | Colorado | 1876 |
| Maine | 1820 | North Dakota | 1889 |
| Missouri | 1821 | South Dakota | 1889 |
| Arkansas | 1836 | Montana | 1889 |
| Michigan | 1837 | Washington | 1890 |
| Florida | 1845 | Idaho | 1890 |
| Texas | 1845 | Wyoming | 1890 |
| Iowa | 1846 | Utah | 1896 |

### A Question on Customs Duties

"An American works in Canada, having a permanent job there. He fills his trunks with clothing and other goods, purchased with money earned in Canada. Must he pay duty on those goods when crossing the border, should he choose to visit his friends in the States? Must one pay duty, either way, on things that the other country does not possess?"—G. L. P., Marion, Ind.

He must pay duty on everything he brings across the line from Canada, on which the United States imposes any duty—as to wearing apparel, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, they are exempted from duty, when they are for the use of the individual bringing them in, and have been worn or used. Thus, a man can bring in his own clothing, which has been worn, free of duty; but he can not bring in clothing for another man, nor for a woman or a child; for the law says this provision "shall not apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale." Canada imposes a duty on imports, but her regulations as to free import of wearing apparel, we are told, are much the same as ours.

### Another One Survives.

Editor Blade: In the issue of the Weekly Blade of June 5 you say: "Mr. Vest is the last surviving member of the Confederate Senate."

I suppose you took Mr. Vest's statement on the floor of the Senate to be correct. Augustus E. Maxwell, who was a member from Florida in the Confederate Senate, is now living at Pensacola, Fla.—J. C. L., Leesburg, Fla.

### Bicycle Gear.

"Will you please tell me the correct way to find the gear of a bicycle?"—G. F. T., Bingham, Ill.

The word gear in bicycle parlance refers to the proportion between the sprocket wheels. For instance an "80 gear" wheel: In this case one turn of the forward sprocket wheel would cause the bicycle to go in one turn of its wheels if they were 80 inches in diameter. As the average bicycle wheel is but 28 inches in diameter there is manifestly a large gain in distance somewhere, and this is in the relative size of the two sprocket wheels.


CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



# MRS. J. E. O'DONNELL

## Was Sick Eight Years with Female Trouble and Finally Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never in my life given a testimonial before, but you have done so much for me that I feel called upon to give you this unsolicited acknowledgement of

MRS. JENNIE E. O'DONNELL, President of Oakland Woman's Riding Club.

the wonderful curative value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** For eight years I had female trouble, falling of the womb and other complications. During that time I was more or less of an invalid and not much good for anything, until one day I found a book in my hall telling of the cures you could perform. I became interested; I bought a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was helped; I continued its use and in seven months was cured, and since that time I have had perfect health. Thanks, dear Mrs. Pinkham again, for the health I now enjoy."—MRS. JENNIE O'DONNELL, 278 East 31st St., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

**Women suffering from any form of female ills can be cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. That's sure.**

**Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.**


### We Want to Know!

We have an interesting query from Brevard, N. C., that we will be glad to answer if the writer will send his name, as required by Rule 1.

We have another interesting one from a gentleman who dates his letter at Kidder, but gives no state. There are three Kidders in the United States, and The Blade goes to all of them. Which is it?

Then we have two questions about old coins—one from Subscriber, Windfall, Pa., and the other from Tallapoosa, Ga.—asking about the premium on certain American coins. Rule 5 above says specifically that we will answer no questions concerning the prices of coins. Please read the Rules and follow them if you want answers.

### The Philippine Bill.

"What is meant by the 'bill of rights,' which is extended to the Filipinos by the bill recently passed?"—W. M. G., Fostoria, O.

The "bill of rights" consists of the rights guaranteed to the American people by the first eight amendments to the federal constitution. The Philippine bill extends these to the islands, except two—trial by jury and the right to bear arms. It is to be remembered that President McKinley expressly extended the bill of rights to the pacified parts of the Philippine archipelago. With the assumption of jurisdiction and authority by Congress the executive instructions lapse, and hence the necessity for the definite provision in question. Let us see what rights and ammunition the Filipinos will secure by virtue of this important amendment.

First and foremost is the right of free speech and free discussion. The Filipinos are thus able to advocate peacefully and read publicly and discuss our Declaration of Independence, frame political platforms and organize parties to educate the inhabitants in the principles of self-government. Seditious utterances will be illegal under the provisions of the commission, but the advocacy of ultimate independence will not be held to constitute seditious teaching by any court in possession of his faculties. A correlative right is that of assembly and petition. The natives will be at liberty to hold peaceable meetings and to speak plainly to Congress and the people of the United States. The other rights guaranteed and perpetuated are: Free exercise of religion; freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures and from the quartering of soldiers upon citizens, and immunity from excessive bail and fines, and from cruel and unusual punishments; due process of law and just comments; due process of law and just compensation for property taken for public use. Few will pretend that the Filipinos are ready for trial by jury, or that it is an outrage and injury to withhold from them the right to bear arms.

### The Word "Gerrymander."

"What is meant by the word 'gerrymander' in politics?"—A. C. Burlington, Iowa.

When Elbridge Gerry was elected Democratic governor of Massachusetts in 1811, the fight was such a bitter one that the Democrats eagerly sought to keep the power gained with such difficulty. To do this, Gerry rearranged the senatorial districts of the state, dividing them arbitrarily and solely for political uses with little heeding in any manner to necessities and comfort of residents. The signature and approval of Gerry legalized the matter. Naturally, this high-handed proceeding was bitterly opposed by the opposing Federal faction. Amongst others, the Boston Centinel then an editor of the Boston Centinel then spelled with a "C"), who had fought it virgously, hung in his office a map of Essex county, marking in color the political arrangement of towns. Gilbert Stuart, the eminent painter happening to exart, the eminent painter happening to examine the queerly marked map, observed that the sequence of towns formed a sort of monster in outline, and with a few strokes of his pencil he completed the resemblance. "There," he said, "that pulsive design. "There," he said, "that will do for a salamander." "Salamander!" said Russell, bitterly. "Call is Gerder!" said Russell, bitterly. "Call is Gerder." And the term ever since has been used to designate the partisan formation of congressional districts.

### Andree's Fate.

"Please tell of Andree's polar expedition, and whether anything has ever been heard definitely of it."—G. W. C., Pomeroy, O.

In 1895 Professor S. A. Andree devised the plan of an expedition to the north pole in a balloon. In 1896 he superintended the making of the balloon, which was very large, having a capacity of 170,000 cubic feet. It was designed to carry three persons, with all the necessary instruments for making observations, with provisions for four, a boat, and necessary ballast, in all weighing about 7,000 pounds. Andree calculated that it could cross the unexplored polar area between Spitzbergen and North America, about 1,200 miles, in from six to eight days. Gas, under pressure, in cylinders, was provided in sufficient quantity to keep the balloon aloft for 30 days. A rudder-sail was fixed to the apex of the balloon and the car, so that its motion could be guided. The boat was so made that it could be converted into a bridge, by which safety was thought to be insured, should mishap drop the explorers from the balloon either upon the water or ice. The cost of this expedition was provided by the king of Sweden.

On the afternoon of July 11, 1897, Andree, accompanied by Dr. Strudberg and Frankel, an engineer, started from Dane Island, Spitzbergen, on their perilous air voyage (they had journeyed from Sweden to Spitzbergen by boat). The voyagers were quite composed, and as the balloon arose they waved their caps and shouted: "Greetings to all at home in Sweden." The balloon rose quickly about 600 feet, but was then forced down near to the surface of the sea. It then ascended once more, after some bags of sand had been thrown out, and was borne by a fresh south wind in a northerly direction. Its general movement was north-northwest.

Andree took with him a number of carrier pigeons and specially sealed and prepared bottles for sending back messages. Since that time but one message has been received from the intrepid Swedish explorer. This was dated July 11, 1897, and was found in the latter part of 1901. It told of the success of the journey up to that time, saying: "We are going ahead at a height of about 250 meters. Went first in a northerly direction, 10 degrees to the east, and later in a northerly direction, 45 degrees to the east." He also said that four carrier pigeons were released that afternoon. From that time to this no authentic word has been received from the party, and its fate is shrouded in impenetrable mystery. At various times numerous detailed stories of the manner in which Andree met his death and equally circumstantial accounts of his rescue have been sent broadcast over the world, only to be immediately denied.

### Origin of the Negro.

"Where did the negro first come from, and who were their parents? What caused them to be black? Give me a good account. If found in the Bible, tell where to look for it. I found in the Bible that the Ethiopians are descended from Cush, one of Noah's grandsons, but that is not the black race."—C. P., Auburn, Ill.

"Please tell me about the first negro and where he was created, or give the earliest history about them, and how came they in our country?"—D. E. M.—Sexton, N. C.

The country called Ethiopia by the Greeks was called Cush by the Hebrews. It embraced what is now Nubia, part of the Soudan and Abyssinia. They were not negroes in the American meaning of that word. The word "negro" is not found in the Bible, nor is there, in any of the genealogies of Genesis or elsewhere anything to throw light upon the descent of the negro race, any more than there is on that of the Chinese and Japanese, the Esquimaux, or the American Indians. Yet it is not to be supposed that those who penned the Scriptural books did not know the negro race. On the walls of temples and tombs in Egypt are colored drawings 4,000 years old, which show negroes, among others. They have kinky hair, thick lips, flat noses and every physical characteristic of the negro of the present time.

As to the origin of the negro, no one knows. His home is in Africa, from the Sahara southward to the Cape of Good Hope. According to the hypothesis of evolution, which was and is advocated by Huxley, Wallace, Darwin, Haeckel, and now by scientific men generally, man originated by development from a lower animal; and, in this view, each race originated independently—the negro in Africa, of course.

### Earthquake of 1811.

Please give an account of the great earthquake in the Mississippi valley at New Madrid, Mo., in 1811."—M. B., Montezuma, Iowa.

The earthquake of 1811, in the Mississippi valley, was one of the few examples of quaking of the ground for several successive months far from any mountains. It affected an extent of around 300 miles southward from the mouth of the Ohio; the ground rose and sank in great undulations; lakes were formed and again drained. The surface broke open in fissures having a northeast and southwest direction, and from these fissures mud and water were often thrown as high as the tops of the trees. The disturbances continued until March 28, 1812, when they ceased at the time of the great earthquake which destroyed the city of Caracas, Venezuela.

### The Threshing Machine.

"When and by whom was the first threshing machine invented?"—C. T. F., Fairmont, Ga.

Like most inventions, the machine was a development, and not due to the genius of any one man. In 1878 a farmer named Leckie, of Stirlingshire, England, invented a machine, consisting of a set of cross arms revolving within a cylindrical case. It did fair work in threshing oats, but was not so good for wheat, as it knocked off the heads, without shelling the grain out of the husks. The straw had to be separated with pitchforks after running through the machine, and then the chaff was blown out by running the grain through a fanning mill.

In 1786 Andrew Meikle, a Scotchman, improved on Leckie's machine, which he patented in 1788. He attached a fanning mill to it so as to clean the grain at the same time. From time to time new improvements and additional devices have been added, until now we have the perfected machine of the present day.

### Krakatoa and Pelee.

Which was the greater volcanic eruption, that of Krakatoa, in 1883, or the recent one of Mont Pelee, and which caused the greater loss of life?"—W. B., Vincennes, Ind.

Krakatoa's was by far the greater and more violent eruption, but the loss of life was not so great as that of Mont Pelee. This, of course, was because only a few natives lived on the small island of Krakatoa. On August 27, 1883, Krakatoa exploded with a roar that was heard by the coast guard on the island of Rodriquez, 3,000 miles away. Sir Robert Ball says of the explosion in his work just published by the Appletons: This sublimest noise it was which perduced the mightiest noise that, so far as we can ascertain, has ever been heard on the globe." The coast guard at the island of Rodriquez heard the report four hours after the explosion, just the time required for sound to travel 3,000 miles. The island of Krakatoa was blown into fragments, and most of it disappeared beneath the sea. Mont Pelee's effort in the way of noise was feeble compared with that of Krakatoa. The volcano in Martinique was heard only 200 miles away during the great explosion which destroyed St. Pierre.

### Louisiana and the Philippines.

"When Senator Hoar and others object to our governing the Philippines because it is not with the consent of the governed, what do they say about our purchase of Louisiana? Were the people there favorable to American rule?"—G. C. C., Little Rock, Ark.

No, they were not. When Louisiana was purchased from Napoleon in 1803 the inhabitants were not consulted. No pretense was made of ascertaining whether they wanted to live under the flag of the United States, or the flag of France. We simply bought the territory for $15,000,000 and assumed sovereignty. More than that, our government sent troops to Louisiana to put down any resistance to its sovereignty. The troops, to be sure, did not have very much to do, but the little they did was done with precision, and they were prepared to take as stern measures as might be necessary to uphold the ownership and authority of the United States. And President Jefferson did not stop to think that he was violating the Declaration of Independence.

Senator Hoar, being familiar with these facts of history, has only one apology to offer for approving the acquisition of Louisiana and condemning that of the Philippines, to be that the people of Louisiana, as compared with those of the Philippines, were few, scattered and unorganized. So far as population goes, this amounts to saying that it becomes a virtue when only a few thousands instead of a few millions of people are affected. As to the other point, New Orleans and other less important communities were organized. "The map of the Philippines," said the civilized portion of the Philippines. There were also in the Louisiana territory numerous Indian tribes which were quite as well organized as are the many savage tribes in the Philippines. Fort Dearborne, the Indian tribes of 100 years ago were not less unified nor more hostile to one another than are the Filipino tribes of today. An organized and harmonious government by either of the tribes in the realm of possibility. To speak of all the Filipinos as "a people" having a common purpose is as absurd as it would be thus to characterize the Indians of North America. There is no condemnation of our Philippine enterprise, based on the Declarattion of Independence, that does not apply with equal force and severity to the purchase of Louisiana.

### Washington's Vision.

"Please publish President Washington's vision. I read it many years ago, and I think the two first scenes have passed


# Sent Free to Men

**Free Trial Package of This New Discovery Mailed to Every Man Sending Name and Address—Quickly Restores Strength and Vigor.**

The Institute cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost vitality that they have decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer from any form of vital weakness, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. A request to the State Medical Institute, 1139 Elektron Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., stating that you desire one of their free trial packages will be complied with promptly. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay, and believe the third is near at hand."—C. B., Bacona, Ore.

We have not seen the article in question for years. You are entirely in error in supposing that the "vision" really occurred. Nothing of the sort ever happened to Washington.

The story is a bit of fiction, written in the year 1861. We do not recall the author's name. It was at the beginning of the civil war, and the writer seized upon the idea of attributing a vision to Washington in which he would have revealed to him the war over slavery, and the success of the Union arms. At the time, everybody accepted it as a timely and clever bit of fiction. We are astonished to find that any one should suppose that it ever happened.


### Homesteading.

"Can a soldier's widow take up government land and have the time he served deducted from the five years required?"—E. W., West Union, Iowa.

An honorably-discharged soldier of the civil war has the right to have his term of service, not exceeding three years, deducted from the five years required to perfect title to a homestead. But this right is his only. He can not sell it, nor can his widow or children use it in his stead. The widow or child of a soldier has to live on a homestead five years to perfect title, the same as any one else.

### Ink Eraser.

"Please give a formula for ink eraser."—L. A. M., Red Springs, Wis.

Take chloride of lime one pound, thoroughly pulverized, and four quarts of soft water. Mix, and shake together thoroughly, and let stand 24 hours. Then strain through a cotton cloth, after which add a teaspoonful of acetic acid to every ounce of the mixture. Apply with a clean bit of wood, without rubbing, to the word or blot to be erased. When the ink has disappeared, absorb the fluid with a blotter.

### Susan B. Anthony.

"Please publish a short biography of Susan B. Anthony. Was she ever sent to jail for dressing in male attire and voting, and does she now edit a paper?"—M. E. S., Viola, Idaho.

Susan Brownell Anthony was born at Adams, Mass., in 1820. She taught school from the age of 15 to 30; aided in 1852, in organizing the first state woman's temperance society; became active in anti-slavery and woman's rights work; was secretary to the Woman's National Loyal League during the civil war. Since then she has been entirely devoted to the woman's suffrage movement. She founded, in 1875, the Revolution, a woman's rights paper, which she managed for several years; was arrested and tried for voting under the fourteenth amendment in 1872. She is now honorary president of the National American Woman's Suffrage association. She was never punished for wearing male dress, and we do not think she ever advocated dress reform.

### Proof Reading.

"What are the requirements for a proof reader, and are there many women filling such positions?"—G. V., Cheshire, O.

A proof reader must be very accurate in spelling, division of words, etc.; must be a person of wide reading and well acquainted with facts, especially those of current history, the spelling of proper names, etc.; and will be much more valuable if he has some practical knowledge of type-setting. There are women proof-readers, but the supply is greater than the demand, as men are preferred in newspaper offices generally.

### Legal Tender.

"What is meant by legal tender and what money of the United States is legal tender, and to what extent?"—E. W., Webberville, Mich.

Legal tender means any description of currency which the law requires a man to accept in payment of any debt which may be due him.

The United States statutes make the following full legal tender: Gold coin, silver dollars, United States treasury notes. The silver half dollar, quarter dollar and dime are a legal tender up to $5 in one payment. The nickel and cent are legal tender up to 25 cents in one payment.

Gold certificates, silver certificates and national bank notes are not legal tender; that is, a man can not be compelled to accept them if he does not wish to do so.

### Miscellaneous.

H. M. P., Monroe, Iowa: We have no information other than was printed in the article.

J. S., Bolivar, O.: We can not give estimates. Your guess is quite as good as ours.

C. W. H., Algona, Iowa: We are sorry to say we have no information yet on that matter.

T. C. P., Tallapoosa, Ga.: Consult a coin dealer. Rule 5 forbids our answering such questions.

Subscriber, Windfall, P.: Consult a coin dealer. Rule 5 forbids our answering such questions.

J. L. Y., Wausakee, Wis.: Oct. 1, 1864, fell on a Saturday; April 28, 1875, fell on a Wednesday.

J. E., Payette, Idaho: Unfortunately we know nothing more than the article to which you refer contained.

Reader, Akron, N. Y.: Ask any lawyer. You can not expect us to know every provision of all the laws of all the 45 states. Read Rule 5.

M. T., Ridgeville Corners, O.: Unfortunately we are not posted; but you can buy dry batteries cheaper and better than you can make them.

C. L., Tippecanoe, Ind.: In the Rice murder case, an appeal was made to a higher court, which has not been heard; an appeal acts as a stay of execution in New York.

W. B., Vera, Kan.: How can we tell what the state laws of Kansas provide in such a case? Unless they impose a license fee, there is no reason you should not put up a cattle remedy and sell it.

## WONDERS OF A BEEHIVE.

The most diligent of all the scientists who have devoted their lives to the bee—and this wonderful insect has been more written about and studied than any other member of the animal kingdom, with the single exception of the egoist, man—have not been able to fathom the mystery of the production of the wax, of which the symmetrical walls are composed, nor to understand the mental process by which the little workers are able to perform the mathematical wonder of the cells, every advantage that could possibly be desired with regard to the stability of the structure and the strength of each cell being procured by its own formation and its position with reference to the others.

Reamur, who was particularly interested in this aspect of the extraordinary insect's life, one of the bee, gave a problem to Koenig, the celebrated German mathematician: Of all possible the hexagonal cells with pyramidical base composed of three equal rhombus, to find the one whose construction would need the least material. Koenig calculated that the cell that had for its base three rhombs whose large angle was 109 degrees and 28 minutes, and the small 70 degrees and 34 minutes, met the requirements proposed.

Then at Reamur's request Maraldi, another eminent savant, who was unaware what were Koenig's figures, measured as exactly as possible the angle of the rhombs constructed by the bees, and found the larger to be 109 degrees and 28 minutes and the other 70 degrees and 32 minutes. Maeterlinck says that the error, if there is one, should be attributed to Maraldi rather than the bees, since it is impossible to measure the angles of the cells with absolute precision.—Pearson's Magazine.

### Reason.

Joseph Whitton, remembered by hundreds of Philadelphians as the treasurer of the William Whatley reprime in the Arch Street theatre, tells a story of a henpecked actor who was in Wheatley's company for a season. His wife frequently called for him at the stage door after the performance, and the other players heard enough on such occasions to convince them that their fellow-Thespian was not boss. One day he was asked: "Why are you like a donkey?" and on saying he did not know the answer, was told: "Because your better half is stubbornness itself." This jest with its well-warranted allusion to the Xantippe-like wife at home, pleased him so much that he determined to brave her anger in order to trap them. She called for him that evening, and after winking to his fellow-players who stood about the little alley in the rear of the theatre, he adressed her:

"My dear, do you know why I am like a donkey?"

Again he winked, and then waited for her to say she did not know. She looked him over from head to foot in pitying scorn for a moment, and then said:

"I suppose because you were born so! Come home."—Philadelphia Times.

### Explained.

Mrs. Swellman—I dreamed last night that I was with a box party at the opera.

Mr. Swellman—I wondered why you were talking so loud in your sleep.—Philadelphia Press.


**FITS** STOPPED AT ONCE AND CURED PERMANENTLY no matter of how long standing. Fits, Pa., Jan. 2, '02, Golden Cure Co., Hammond, Ind., "I have not had a single symptom of one of my epidemic or fits since I began to use your Golden Remedy and was truly cured. It is by far the best medicine I have ever tried."—H. E. Burkholder. "Trial treatment & book sent FREE. GOLDEN CURE COMPANY, HAMMOND, IND. Free


## A Personal Sketch of John Sargent in His Studio.

Rebecca Insley writes, in the London Daily Mail:

As you walk through the rooms at this year's Royal Academy you seem to encounter the signature of John Sargent at every turn, and, indeed, few painters have ever exhibited more work as the result of one year's labor.

Taking a special "Sargent" view the other day, I spent the afternoon wandering from one portrait to another. The marvellous taste and skill of the man held one fascinated, but scarcely less interesting were the remarks one heard different people make.

Most often some one says: "You can tell how simple and easy it is for him by those long, graceful lines. It takes him no time at all to paint a big portrait; he just dashes it off carelessly, and there it is, and he can begin another." John Sargent keeps his personality and his methods as closely hidden as a miser does his gold, because he is one of the most modest and retiring of men; but the few who know how he works know how little there is in his method of the "dashing it right off carelessly."

It is true that he does not spend the whole day at his easel, generally beginning at 11 and seldom working later than 4 or 5. But in five hours he does as much as most men do in five days. One of the greatest elements of his genius is concentration of mind and effort; a line once drawn is not redrawn, but it is never a careless line. As the Americans say, he works like a steam engine. But it is the rapidity of skill and the direction of an acutely trained mind which knows absolutely nothing else at the time.

If you knock at his studio door when he is at work he will likely come forth with a cigar in his mouth and bicycle guards on his trousers, but utterly unconscious of either. His most intimate friends would hardly dare thus disturb him often. The tall, athletic figure and handsome face, the gentle, dark eyes, never expresses anything but courtesy, yet you know in an instant that the man's soul is in the other room in front of the easel, and some hypnotic spell is upon you, so that you have said good-bye and retreated before you have finished shaking hands.

Mr. Sargent has two studios. One is hidden in a corner of Chelsea, where no street sign indicates a public place, and where only the initiated find their way. In front there is an avenue of old trees, which in the early springtime begin to clasp arms overhead and seem to speak of repose and idle sauntering. But within the studio there is nothing but work, work, written in every inch of space.

For an article of luxury, or even of genuine comfort, you would have long searching to find. There is not a rug on the rough floors, and the chairs seem intended more for holding an artist's material than for accommodating people. There are work benches such as one sees in a carpenter's shop, there are dozens of knives, chisels, saws and hammers; there is a man smoothing out thin strips of wood or preparing plaster of paris; there are many evidences of the master's presence. But you are struck by seeing the same thing repeated again and again, the same design, now on brown paper, then on canvas, again in oil, then in wax or plaster.

This studio is given over entirely to the decorations Mr. Sargent is making for the Boston public library, and he is now at work upon a large piece of sculpture and painting which he calls "The Redemption."

In the three rooms of this studio there are eight different designs of this masterpiece, the first ones, of course, imperfectly finished, but most of them exhibiting hours upon hours of patient laborious effort. The one which will finally rest in the Boston public library fills one whole side of the largest room, but there were two others, nearly as large and finished with minute detail.

How many artists with one-half of John Sargent's genius would think it necessary to take the pains that he does, to make eight different models of an intricate design and finish each with the utmost care conscientiously experimenting with one after the other, when even the first displayed an immortal touch?

At the studio in his home, there is more of the background of beautiful furnishings necessary for the dainty women who sit for their portraits there. There are lofty walls, old rugs, priceless tapestries and delicately-hued hangings. This place and the portraits hardly give one a conception of the true man, of his identity. He paints faces as they are, and he reproduces the society women of the day with all the elegance and unfeminity moving in an atmosphere of the twentieth century, breathing the spirit of the day—the spirit of material things, of the rule of money, the spirit of emptiness.

He is justly called the greatest portrait painter of modern times; but he is the painter of modern society par excellence of superficiality of the polish of manners, of conventionality. His portraits will live on account of their wonderful vitality, the amazing ease of the brush work, the infallible taste shown in the harmonizing of colors; and future generations will need only to look at Sargent's pictures to reconstruct the society history of the time.

One cannot help deploring the extreme modesty of the man which robs the world of so much pleasant knowledge about him. Professional jealousy he has none, and he prefers to talk about any artist rather than himself. Not many people even know that he discovered the Italian painter Manzoni and brought him to England. Mr. Sargent won him the patronage of one of his own best patrons Mrs. Hunter. He sends many of his friends to Mancini, and he tells everybody that he would be happy if he could paint half as well as the Italian.

Mr. Sargent is, as everybody knows, an American by parentage, although he was born in Florence.

His father was a rich Bostonian, a physician, and the boy had a long line of culture behind him. There were none of the heart-breaking struggles so many painters have known, no living in attics, no starving, no threadbare coats. He did not astonish his family with his artistic genius as a child, such as one is accustomed to read about in the lives of great artists.

Carolus Duran was his teacher for several years, and when Mr. Sargent left him, Duran said that if he could stay seven years longer he would make him an artist. And yet he was only 23 when his first picture was exhibited at the Paris Salon and attracted wide attention. It was not that Duran was so greatly mistaken in his pupil's ability; it was that the boy's genius for work developed at this period with strides and bounds.

In his personality and in his general views of life he is essentially an American; and while he has preferred to live in England for many years, he has never renounced his American citizenship. It has been his Americanism which has undoubtedly freed him from the academical conventionality which restricts English artists; but Sargent is a product equally of the Old and the New World. He is not afraid to be original, but he is not eccentric for its own sake.

He is a painter of mind and a man of really great intellect and a profound judge of literature, reading the best that is published in English, French and Italian. A silent, reserved man among strangers, he is a brilliant talker among his intimate friends, who are the only ones really knowing him, and the depths of his beautiful, aesthetic nature. His big frame is kept sound and healthy with long bicycle rides, and his mind has no greater pleasure than music. He always has a piano in his studio, and he loves to spend his leisure moments running over the poetical compositions of Wagner.


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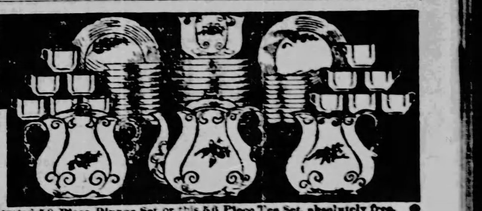

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# The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for June 29.—Second Quarterly Review. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary American Society of Religious Education.

THE PERIOD.—The lessons of the quarter cover in part a period of about eighteen years, from the conversion of Saul of Tarsus, the great persecutor, A. D. 34, to his entrance into Europe, A. D. 52, after hearing the Macedonian cry. During that time the church made rapid progress in the number of its converts, in the extent of territory covered, and in the great truths which were advanced and received. It was the first half of what is known as the apostolic period, and it had great influence upon all the subsequent years of Christianity. The leading character at the beginning was Peter, and at the end Saul or Paul. Jewish converts had the chief places of power at the first and Gentiles were beginning to be recognized toward the close. Nothing was done in this time on the New estament canon, unless, as some think, the gospel of Matthew was written in Hebrew. It was a time of intense activity, unsurpassed perhaps in any other time, a missionary spirit having taken possession of ministers and laymen alike. Here were the beginnings of great enterprises of far reaching importance, little understood at the time, but going forward through after years.

TITLE PERSONS—Arranged alphabetically, here are the names of those mentioned in the lessons as having any part in the events of the quarter—Akabus, Ananias, Barnabas, Barsabias, Bar-Jesus, Caesar, Cornelius, Dorcas, Elymas, Eneas, Herod, James, John, Judas, Jupiter, Jesus, Lucius, Lydia, Mark, Mary, Manaen, Mercurius, Niger, Paul, Peter, Rhoda, Saul, Sergius Paulus, Silas, Simeon, Tabitha—not naming classes of persons as Jews, Proselytes and Christians. Let the student endeavor to recall the incident with which each person was connected. Show also which of these were Christians, which were Jews, which were Romans, which were apostles, which were rulers, which were women. Recall the characteristics of each—virtues, vices, praiseworthy actions, etc. Show also those who were in some way associated with Paul, giving the country to which each belonged. Name those who were associated with Peter, giving the country or city to which each belonged. With these facts in mind, let the course of events in the Pauline and in the Petrine history of the period, together with the tendency and significance of such events in both cases.

TITLE PLACES—Arranged alphabetically here are the names of cities and countries mentioned in the lessons—Antioch, Bithynia, Caesarea, Cyprus, Cyrene, Damascus, Derbe, Galatia, Galilee, Iconium, Jerusalem, Joppa, Lasea, Lycaonia, Lydda, Lystra, Macedonia, Mysia, Nazareth, Neapolis, Paphos, Phenice, Philippi, Phrygia, Salamis, Samothracia, Saron, Selencia, Syria, Tarsus, Troas. Rearrange these names in lists, the cities in one, and the countries in the other. Tell the direction of each city from Jerusalem. Relate whatever occurred during the lessons of the quarter in each city and country. Give a list of persons whose names are mentioned in the lessons in conection with each country and city. Mention the five most important of these cities in their relative order. Show what interest of Christianity was involved in each city, as given in the lessons. Make a map on which shall be shown each country and city. On that map trace the journeys of Paul, the journeys of Peter and the journeys of Barnabas. Give a list of all bodies of water that were touched in these journe

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1902.

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### IT NEEDS AMENDMENT.

There is one section of the senate-bill for the government of the Philippines which should be stricken out by the house. It is the one which provides for the coinage of a legal-tender silver dollar for the use of the islands. The Mexican silver dollar is in general use in the Orient, including the Philippines, and the bill thus proposes to perpetuate the fluctuating silver standard in the islands. This is utterly wrong and indefensible. A dispatch from Manila to the New York Sun thus describes the handicap which the fluctuations in the price of silver places upon the merchants in the Philippines:

The currency difficulties have reached a stage where the whole system is generally considered a curse. In interviews the merchants have absolutely condemned the continuance of the present silver standard, or anything similar to it, declaring that it is a heavy drawback to the prosperity and development of the country. It is impossible to conduct a legitimate business by means of the present medium. To make time contracts under present conditions is to enter upon problematical ventures, while large transactions of any kind are absolutely prohibited. The shifting standard kills business and nobody except the banks and exchange speculators derives any benefit. The merchants say that action by Congress fixing a standard is urgently imperative.

Within the five months of the present year, it has twice become necessary for the Manila authorities to alter the rate of exchange, to meet the shifting value of silver. No matter whether silver goes up or down, the fluctuation is an embarrassment to trade and a source of loss—to guard against which the retail prices of everything are higher than normal. Manila is described by an army officer as being "the most expensive city in the world in which to live." The taxpayers are hoarding American money, which, being on the gold standard, is stable in value, and paying their taxes in Mexican dollars, believing that silver will go still lower.

The senate bill would perpetuate these unsatisfactory conditions. What is needed is a remedy for them. The house should amend the bill by establishing the gold standard in the islands, that values may be stable instead of fluctuating.

### KEYSTONE REPUBLICANS.

The high hopes of the anti-Quay wing of the Pennsylvania Republicans are again blasted. The state convention at Harrisburg nominated Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, for governor on the first ballot, by a vote of 206 to 132 for John P. Elkin, the anti-Quay candidate.

Nor can the defeated minority allege fraud in the make-up of the convention; nor undue influences brought to bear upon the delegates. Attorney General Elkin was formerly an active lieutenant of Senator Quay in state politics. When he became a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, it was assumed that he was Quay's candidate. The latter, however, advised against Elkin's candidacy, and when Judge Pennypacker was suggested for the nomination, Quay tacitly indorsed him, later assuming active management of the judge's campaign.

The candidate is a clean, strong man, and his nomination it to be attributed more to his excellence as a candidate than to the support of Senator Quay. The victory, however, is counted to the latter, and he was made the chairman of the state executive committee, to manage the coming campaign.

The platform adopted by the Pennsylvania Republicans reaffirms the cardinal principles of the party, including the protective tariff; declares for honest ballot reform, condemns trusts, and approves the proceedings taken against the beef trust. It gives "heartiest approval and support" to President Roosevelt and his administration, and pledges support to his renomination. It endorses his policy of reciprocity with Cuba, supports his Philippine policy, and denounces the Democratic attack on the American army in the islands. With an ideal candidate upon a strong and popular platform, the Pennsylvania Republicans enter upon their state campaign with every assurance of victory, complete and sweeping.

### WHEAT AND CORN.

The winter wheat crop is booming, and the farmers of the six states which produce the bulk of it are beginning to predict a bumper harvest. The rains of the past few weeks have steadily improved its condition. But the rain, while just what the winter wheat needed, has been a little too much for the spring wheat in parts of the Dakotas and Minnesota, though at least a good average crop is in prospect.

In the great corn belt that cereal is growing most favorably. Though it is yet too early to make confident predictions, the acreage is the greatest in our history; and with the favorable conditions so far, it will take an extremely improbable conjunction of later unfavorable weather and other deterrents to injure the corn so that the output will not be beyond the average. With fairly favorable conditions from now, the corn crop of 1902 will be one of the largest ever grown. The farmers have every reason to be satisfied with the prospects for cereal crops.

When Conroy's Boer commando heard that peace had been concluded, they cheered Edward VII. and sang "God Save the King." Pretty good evidence that they had all the fighting they cared for, and are willing to settle down as loyal members of the British empire.

### RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

President Roosevelt has sent a special message to Congress urging the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba. It is a frank, logical document, and sets before the national lawmakers an array of arguments which cannot be successfully answered.

Mr. Roosevelt, in this, is following strictly in the footsteps of President McKinley. He quotes from the latter's annual messages of 1898 and 1899, urging reciprocal trade with Cuba, that her agricultural and industrial prosperity might be assured. And he might, with propriety, have quoted from McKinley's last public speech, at Buffalo, to prove—if any proof be needed—that the great apostle of protection believed the time had come for the logical development of that policy into one of reciprocity.

The President, however, confines his argument to Cuba alone, and well says that "the granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which the country has thriven so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty, and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same articles unchanged as regards as all other countries.

"Objection has been made to the granting the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar, but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment, provision can, and should, be made which will guarantee us against this possibility; without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate."

The President will find the great majority of his party with him in his position regarding Cuba, just as it would be with President McKinley, were he still living; for the same fight would have come up, in any case. The beet sugar interests seem to not be amenable to reason. If anything is plain, it is that the price of raw sugar is fixed by the bounty-fed European beet product. The entire Cuban crop can be absorbed in the United States, and still the major portion of what we must buy abroad will have to be supplied from Europe. This being the case, reciprocity with Cuba will not affect the price of domestic beet sugar.

### THE ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTE.

The isthmian canal matter will be settled by Congress at the present session. The House passed a bill naming the Nicaraguan route. This measure is now pending in the Senate, with an amendment substituting the Panama route. It is difficult to say which route will win; but it becomes increasingly certain, as the days roll by, that there are not enough members irrevocably committed to either route to defeat action if the other is preferred.

It will be recalled that the isthmian canal commission was in favor of Panama, and that it reported in favor of the Nicaragua route only because the French canal company set an exorbitant price on its holdings. As soon as the commission's report in favor of Nicaragua was made, the Frenchmen cut the price, and the commission made a supplementary report, advising the Panama route on the ground of reduced cost.

Aside from the shorter distance and the fewer curves, the main argument for Panama as against Nicaragua is because the latter route is in greater danger from volcanic action. A line of volcanic vents crosses Nicaragua from west to east, and within a few miles of the canal route. The danger is not so much of the canal's becoming choked with erupted matter, in case of a volcanic outbreak, but of the destruction of the dams and locks by the earthquake shocks which always accompany an eruption. Prof. Heilprin, who is now in Martinique making a scientific investigation of the outbreak of Mont Pelee, writes this from Fort de France:

My study of what has happened here throws added light on the isthmian canal question. The catastrophe here is without parallel. Its relation with conditions at St. Vincent establishes a long volcanic belt whose existence should dispose of Nicaragua as a canal route. The conditions here and at St. Vincent establish exclusively an increase and not a decrease of volcanic phenomena in the Caribbean gulf region. The facts all prove the broader volcanic force, and that reliance for the protection of a canal running through a volcanic country like Nicaragua on the localization of volcanic force, its assumed dormancy or the resistability of the canal to its force is absurd.

In this dictum Prof. Hill, who has just returned from Martinique, concurs fully—and he declares the Panama route the safer one. It is probable that this consideration will lead to the construction of the canal at Panama. The people of the United States are anxious to have the work begun, and Congress can hardly postpone action.

Toledo Daily Blade, June 16.

The senate will come to a vote on the isthmian canal bill on Thursday of this week. At least that is the arrangement as this is written. Senator Hanna is to sum up the argument in favor of the amendment substituting the Panama for the Nicaraguan route, and Senator Morgan, the chairman of the canal committee, will make the closing argument for the Nicaragua route on Thursday.

What the outcome will be is hard to predict. Judging from the frantic assertions of those who, like Mr. Morgan, are committed to the Nicaraguan route, the Panama project seems to have the best of it in the Senate. The wildest charges are made against the latter. It is asserted that the title of the French company is imperfect, that this government will be involved in heavy liability to the "defrauded" stockholders of the original De Lesseps company, and other things of similar import. There is no proof adduced, however. If there is anything but assertion in these charges, the evidence should be forthcoming in tangible form. So far as the people of the United States are concerned, they demand that an isthmian canal shall be built, and they care but little which route is taken, provided that it is the better one, all things being considered.

The American people not only like to be amused, but are willing to pay roundly for it. It is estimated that we paid $20,000,000 for theatrical entertainment last season.

Senator Hanna is a great political captain but he maintains poor discipline in his home camp.

### DEMOCRATS ARE SCARED.

There is trouble among the Democratic brethren in Congress. A number of them have taken trips to their districts to fix up their fences for renomination, and they have returned to the capital burdened with anxiety. For they have ascertained, by mixing with their constituents, that the attacks made on the American army in the Philippines by Democratic Senators, during the discussion of the bill for the government of the islands, are resented by the people. They are astonished to find that this army-baiting will lose several Democratic Congressional districts, instead of gaining for that party a majority in the House, as they had hoped and expected.

Pressure has been brought on the Democratic Senators to do or say something that will relieve the situation. The difficulty is to find a line of argument that will not put the Senators in an absurd light. One proposition is that Carmack, Culberson, Patterson, Tillman, and others of the chief offenders, shall make speeches in the Senate explaining that they intended no reflection upon the enlisted men in the army, but were merely criticising the officers and the Washington administration. Even that would be a palpable hedge, and it is doubtful if it would have the effect intended. The whole proceeding was another Democratic blunder. It furnished the Republicans with a splendid lot of campaign ammunition. We may be certain that there will be very little criticism hereafter from Democrats in Congress of the army in the Philippines.

### THE PACIFIC CABLE.

The house has ended the scheme for a government cable across the Pacific. When the project was broached there was no private company willing to undertake the work. The need of telegraphic communication with Hawaii and the Philippines was patent to all. We had, as we have now, cable communication with the latter, via Europe and India; but conditions might easily arise, which would cut this off, or compel government dispatches to pass through foreign censorship, as those of Spain to Havana did during the Spanish war.

But the Commercial Cable company, an American corporation, is now constructing a Pacific cable. It will be laid to Honolulu by next November, and will reach Guam and Manila by 1904. The concessions to the government are all that can be desired. The schedule of rates is low, and the government has an option on the purchase of the cable, if it shall see fit. There is no reason for a government cable in view of the enterprise of the Commercial company, and the house did wisely in defeating the bill.

### ELECTRIC VS. STEAM ROADS.

When the electric suburban lines began their remarkable campaign of extension a few years ago, and developed into a growing network of interurban lines, the officials of the steam roads feared that great injury would be wrought to their interests. In fact, there was a heavy falling off in passenger traffic where the steam lines came into competition with the new electric ones.

It has now developed, however, that a point has been reached beyond which electric competition ceases to be effective. The last issue of Bradstreet's quotes the statistics of the Massachusetts steam roads to support this proposition. In that state, interurban electric lines are the most numerous. The figures show that the steam roads are gaining in passenger business much more largely than the electric lines. The conclusion is that the latter create a traffic of their own, and ultimately become feeders to the steam roads.

### THE TWENTY-HOUR TRAINS.

Toledo Daily Blade, June 16.

Beginning yesterday, the two great railway systems between New York and Chicago—the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania—began the twenty-hour schedule between these two cities. They are now four hours nearer together. The Twentieth Century Limited, leaving Chicago at 12:30 yesterday afternoon, reached Toledo on its eastward trip in a few minutes less than five hours, and reached New York this morning at 9:30. To make almost a thousand miles in twenty hours means an average running time of nearly fifty miles per hour, including stops. To cover stops, and make up the time lost by slower speed on heavy grades and at crossings, the engines have to be driven at a very high speed on straightaway and level portions of track. For instance, yesterday afternoon, from Butler, Indiana, to three miles west of Toledo, a distance of 69 miles, the train was driven at the rate of 75 miles per hour.

The trains make nine stops at cities between New York and Chicago, and no other delays for coal or water. Compare this with the earlier day, when it took three days to travel by rail from one city to the other, and with six changes of cars. All this in less than a half-century. The comparison shows the steady progress made in railway transportation in the matters of speed and safety. The improvement in the cars themselves has been no less marked. The passenger coach of the earlier day was a small, ill-ventilated and ill-lighted conveyance, without sleeping or eating accommodations on the train. The Twentieth Century Limited consists of five superb Pullman coaches, with every convenience human ingenuity has been able to devise, lighted and cooled by electricity. What improvements will be made within the coming half-century no man can tell; but the traveler of 1950 will doubtless make the distance between the two cities much more quickly and with conveniences as yet undreamed of.

### SENATOR HANNA.

The Louisville Courier-Journal remarks that "the news that Senator Hanna is no longer to be considered a Presidential quantity came coincidently with that of trouble in Republican circles in the city of Cleveland." Our Ohio valley contemporary ought to be familiar enough with national politics to know that the words "no longer" in the above are incorrect.

Senator Hanna has never been an aspirant for the Presidency. All the talk along that line is to be credited to his over-zealous friends and admirers, and has never had his personal sanction. On the contrary, Mr. Hanna has always discouraged all attempts to discuss himself in connection with the Presidential nomination. His personal friends, those in closest touch with him, know that he has never thought of becoming a candidate, active or receptive, for that nomination at his party's hands.

### AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Evening Post reports, giving the German Foreign office as his authority, an important agreement between the Kaiser and our own State department. He declares that, under this agreement, "Germany binds itself to refer all its plans for the protection of German rights in South America, or the collection of debts in Venezuela, Brazil, or any other South American republic, to the State department before taking active steps. The first test was the appeal of the German Foreign office for the protection of German interests on the isthmus of Panama, to which Secretary Hay assented. Morever, the United States offers Germany the freedom of its docks and ship-repair yards. Kaiser William is directly behind this movement, and is anxious to convince the Washington government that Germany has no intention of violating the Monroe Doctrine or of gaining possession of a coaling station in the Caribbean sea or the West Indies. Kaiser William goes further than that. He is fighting the German Agrarians in behalf of the reciprocity treaties, and the renewal of the most favored nation clause with the United States."

The maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine must be accomplished by peaceful means, if possible. Hence this agreement with Germany makes for peace and the stability of that doctrine at the same time. The offer of the use of our dockyards and repair shops makes it unnecessary that Germany should have a naval station in West Indian waters, and in return every facility should be extended to whatever naval vessels Germany may deem needful to protect her subjects in South and Central America. The country will be glad to have confirmation of this alleged agreement, though the Post's correspondent is not a yellow journalist, by any manner of means.

### THE FLAG'S BIRTHDAY.

The American flag, the Stars and Stripes, is now 125 years old. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress, in session at Philadelphia, enacted the famous resolution that "the flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Since then the constellation has grown from thirteen to forty-five stars, representing a century and a quarter of territorial expansion, and a corresponding enlargement of the sovereignty of the nation which, as Lincoln said in his immortal Gettysburg address, was "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Flag Day is now generally observed throughout the country, and especially in the schools. It is well to teach the rising generation, not a mere formal reverence for the flag, as though it were a national fetish, but what that flag symbolizes—the principles of freedom and equality in which the nation was founded, and which are still the soul of American institutions. Let a careful distinction be made between them and the colors which represent the sovereignty of the nation. They are vital; the flag is but their symbol.

### CUBAN AMNESTY.

President Palma has signed the bill giving freedom to all Americans convicted of crime, and also those awaiting trial, during the American occupation of the island. This action of the Cuban government is, as Palma puts it, "another evidence of our gratitude and good will toward the United States and the American people." It is not because it was assumed there had been any irregularity in the trials or indictments, nor that any one under punishment did not deserve it.

There are but few persons to benefit by this —not over a dozen in all—and all of them comparatively trivial cases, except those of Neeley and Rathbone. Neeley has served two years of his term, and Rathbone is out on bail pending the decision of the Cuban supreme court on his appeal. Those who are well informed as to the case against Rathbone believe that he should be acquitted, and think the court would free him were the appeal to be tried. The amnesty act ends the proceeding, however, unless Rathbone insists that the trial shall go on, in order to vindicate himself.

### SELF-CONFIDENT GRADUATES.

This is the time of year when the young men—and young women, too—who will be graduated from the institutions of higher learning are made the butt of the efforts of the so-called "funny" writers and cartoonists of the newspaper press. It is assumed that these young men feel themselves ready to go out into the world, tackle its difficult problems and come off victors. And this assumed self-confidence has been for many years the basis of much silly writing in newspapers as June, the month of commencements, rolls around.

The young man who does not face the practical affairs of life with courage and confidence, and with the fixed determination to make a place and a name for himself in the world, never has a career which amounts to much. Let the thousands of graduates from our more than 400 universities and colleges go forth with this feeling of self-confidence, backed by the knowledge that they are better equipped in knowledge and in mental discipline for battle with the future than those who lack the training they have received. It is not a matter for stupid jests and ignorant quirks. Too often the basis of these is the assumption that the studies they have pursued will not be of practical use to them.

This position is that of ignorance. The acquisition of knowledge of direct personal use in life is not the main object of a college education. It is the mental training acquired—the ability to see clearly, to reason logically, to bend all the trained powers of the mind forcefully upon whatever line of life-work shall be taken up. Let the young men have self-confidence. A thorough belief in one's own abilities, a certain amount of audacity, even, count in the long run and win in the end. Good fortune waits on the brainy and aggressive. Some of this year's graduates are to fill a large place in the eye of the world before many years.

The ridiculous story was started in London the other day, that agents of the United States are trying to obtain recruits for our army from the "seasoned veterans" returning from South Africa. As our army is to be reduced in numbers, this report is absurd. Besides, the United States has no difficulty in obtaining all the enlisted men it needs, and better soldiers than the majority of the Tommy Atkinses.

## COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

### Roosevelt's Cuban Message.

President Roosevelt has in characteristic fashion drawn attention sharply to the pressing needs of Cuba and the peculiar nature of her claims upon us, in a special message to Congress. He urges that the granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a propsition which stands entirely alone; that the reasons for granting it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation, and that the question as to which, if any, of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into the matter in any way or shape. It is to be hoped that the President's strong plea for economic concessions to the struggling republic will have weight with our national legislators.

### Gold Is Abundant.

Gold certificates outstanding now exceed the legal tenders in volume. This, taken in connection with the further fact that the United States government now holds in the Treasury the largest amount of gold held by any institution in the world, shows the extent to which we are drifting in the direction of conditions making for the permanence of the gold standard. The great production of gold of late years has had a most important influence in determining the course of monetary reform, not only in the United States, but in other countries, and the prospect is that production will be still further increased as the result of the settlement in South Africa. Conditions now are of a nature to induce an optimistic spirit in reference to currency questions; it will be well if the prevalence of that spirit does not lead to a neglect of opportunities for improving our legislation in regard to currency matters.

### The Cuban Minister.

The arrival at Washington of the first minister from Cuba to the United States prompts a reference to the fact that several treaties will have to be negotiated with the young republic under the provisions of the Platt amendment. Progress in the direction of reciprocity has been disappointingly slow, and it is not yet clearly settled what the outcome of the movement will be. This untoward situation naturally delays the consideration of other treaties. There is one direction, however, in which it is felt by the Washington authorities that action should be hastened. There being no extradition treaty with Cuba, there is danger of the island being made a refuge for criminals from the United States. This is undesirable in the interests of both this country and Cuba, and the intimation comes in Washington advices that negotiations may shortly be begun looking to the framing of a treaty which will prevent the landing in Cuba of undesirable additions to the population.

### Exports for May.

Exports of leading domestic products, breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and mineral oils showed a smaller total value in the month of May than in any other month since April, 1899. The amount was $48,726,101. This was a falling off of over $5,600,000 as compared with the preceding month. The chief source of the decline was the falling off in exports of cotton, which were less by over $4,300,000 than in April. There were decreases also in provisions and breadstuffs, and slight increases in cattle and hogs and mineral oils. For the eleven months the specified classes of exports were valued at $755,004,744. This represents a decrease of over $75,800,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year, though an increase of over $20,700,000 as compared with the like period of the year before that, and of nearly $66,500,000 over the eleven months ending in May, 1899. The heaviest falling off as compared with the eleven months of last year was in breadstuffs—over $52,000,000. There was a decrease of over $22,200,000 in exports of cotton and one of over $6,700,000 in cattle and hogs, while provisions showed an increase of over $4,500,000 and mineral oils one of something over $700,000.

### Neely Is Free.

C. F. W. Neely, who on March 24, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $56,701, for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, was released on June 11 under the bill signed by President Palma, June 9, granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation. How true it is that if a man is going to be a scoundrel in this day and generation the best plan is to be a big one.

### Popular Vote for Senators.

The Senate committee on privileges and elections still holds the resolution for election of senators by popular vote in its keeping, as the Senate on June 11 refused to discharge the committee and take up the question.

In discussing the merits of the resolution for election by the people, Senator Vest said "he was opposed to the pending resolution, because he believed that when the time came for the people to be protected against their own ignorance and imbecility it was a notice that popular government was a failure. He inclined to the belief that this was a plan adopted by adroit politicians to induce the people to believe that they were purer than some other people."

This is a fair statement. The proposition is a makeshift for which no adequate reason has been given. Perhaps the House was wise in referring the matter to the Senate; still there is no sufficient excuse for passing the important resolution without adequate discussion, and conveying the impression that the House favored it. The House has done altogether too much in the way of abdicating its functions.

### The Irrigation Bill.

The Irrigation bill, already adopted by the Senate, passed the House on the 13th by a vote of 146 to 55. The measure creates a reclamation fund for the construction and maintenance of irrigation works by the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

### The Seal Herd.

After seven years of observation of the Pribyloff islands it has been definitely ascertained that the seal herd is doomed unless the decisions of the Behring sea tribunal are modified. The House committee on Ways and Means has acted favorably on a bill authorizing the President to negotiate an agreement with Great Britain for the alteration of the existing regulations for the purpose of protecting the seals. It is provided that if negotiations fail, the seals resorting to the Pribyloff islands be killed with the exception of 10,000 females and 1,000 males. Such decisive action would be far better than the slow extinction of the herd by pelagic sealers under the British flag.

### Work of Congress.

With the advent of warmer weather talk of the adjournment of Congress is being renewed, and the impression seems to grow that the session will not be extended much beyond the present month. In the Senate, where debate usually consumes more time than in the House, one of the long-discussed measures has been got out of the way in the passage of the Philippine bill, which was voted upon May 3. Debate has been begun on another important measure, the Isthmian canal bill. The naval appropriation bill has been completed and reported to the Senate, with the provision for the construction of warships in government yards stricken out. In the House general debate upon the anti-anarchy bill has been finished and the conference report on the river and harbor bill has been agreed to. The Philippine bill will be taken up in the House on the 18th, and the chairman of the committee on nsular affairs or that body thinks that a week should suffice for its consideration there. The House committee on interstate and foreign commerce has decided to report favorably the Nelson bill, creating a Department of Commerce. The Cuban reciprocity bill still continues to be a stumbling block in the Senate, where the hope of reaching an adjustment through conference has not yet been abandoned. Some prompt work will have to be done to enable the legislators to spend Independence Day at their homes.

## THE FUTURE OF THE BOERS.

The exhibition of respect and something akin to good will displayed by both Boers and Britons in South Africa, is gratifying. It gives promise that the future canditions there will be better than have been anticipated. The splendid fighting qualities of the burghers strongly impressed Kitchener, and in the negotiations for peace he was far less strenuous and insistent than might have been expected. For instance, he did not mention the terms of his proclamation of last August, in which he declared that all Boers who should not make voluntary submission on or before September 15, should be banished for life. The Boers never took that document seriously, and Kitchener no doubt saw the impossibility of its enforcement if peace was to come.

On the other hand, the Boers have that respect for Kitchener which an honorable foeman always feels toward a good fighter. In the conferences which led to the conclusion of peace, the Boer leaders saw the other side of Kitchener's character. He was forbearing and cordial, and argued with them as man to man. It is said that at one meeting he familiarly slapped De Wet on the back, with an humorous but earnest appeal for his co-operation. He won the esteem of "the fox of the veldt," and the latter urged his men, on surrendering, to go to their homes and become good British subjects. He was the one leader who was deemed most nearly an irreconcilable; and his brave and honorable acceptance of the new conditions which must come, is most creditable. He has counseled that which will be the best for the country he loves so well.

The next move is to bring back the Boer prisoners from their camps in all parts of the world. There are about 26,000 of them—and the flower of Boer manhood. The first to be deported were Cronje and his 5,000 soldiers, who were sent to St. Helena. From all accounts, they have been model prisoners, and the same may be said of those in the other prison camps. Next, several thousand were sent to Ceylon; then the great camps in the Bermuda islands, not so many miles eastward of our own Atlantic coast, were filled, and one in Antigua, another of the British West Indian possessions. Last, a camp was formed at Umballa, in the hill country of Northern India. From all these places the Boers will be repatriated, and take up the work of restoring their devastated country.

But there will be many gaps in the population. The deaths among the people of the Transvaal and Orange River colony due to the war—that is, the killed in battle, those who died of wounds and disease, and the loss of women and children from death in the concentration camps—is estimated at nearly or quite 100,000. This is something over 25 per cent of the total number of whites before the war. At that time, the Transvaal had about 1,000,000 population; but of these only one-quarter—250,000—were white, the remainder being black natives. The population of the Orange Free State was 200,000, of which 78,000 were white.

The area of the Transvaal is 120,000 square miles—about three times that of the state of Ohio; the Orange River colony has 50,000 square miles. They are very thinly settled, and there is plenty of room for immigrants. The British government is doing all in its power to encourage an influx of settlers from all quarters of the world. The great Cape to Cairo railway will now be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and it will bring numbers of settlers. The mines of the Rand will attract thousands, and it will not be long, in all probability, when the Boers will be a minority of the population.

Cape Colony will, in all probability, be joined with the Transvaal and Orange River colony in a South African federation, modeled somewhat on the plan pursued in Canada. It has an area of 277,000 square miles, with a total population of about a million and a half, of which only 380,000 are whites. A large proportion of these are Boers, especially in the western half; and many of these took up arms with their Dutch brethren, not recking that this was an act of treason against Great Britain.

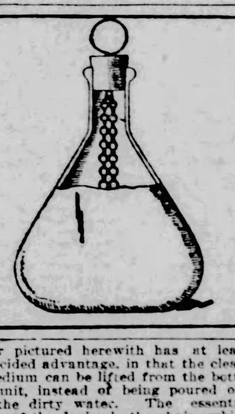
When Cecil Rhodes formed the British South African company, and raised the British flag over Matabeleland, he flanked the Boers in the rear, and prevented another "trek" into the interior. If the Boers should have contemplated such a step. Had they crossed their own boundaries to the west or north, they would have been in British territory. In fact, their only outlet that would not perforce be through English territory, was that through Portuguese East Africa. Hence the Boers were penned in. They had only the hard alternative at the last of submission or extinction. They chose the former; and, so far as indications go, they yielded in good faith.

There are many who think they will merely bide their time, and eventually will renew the struggle for Dutch domination of South Africa. No doubt there are many who, embittered by defeat, dream of such a possibility in the future. But as time passes on the chances of success in such an attempt will steadily diminish. The steady influx of immigrants, the growth of South Africa in industrial and commercial importance, will not only keep them numerically in the minority, but close contact with English and other Europeans will break down their feeling of clannishness, broaden their minds, and gradually tend to homogeneity among the whites of British South Africa.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

## CONVENIENT BOTTLE CLEANER

For cleaning the interior of bottles it is customary to use a small quantity of shot, tacks or other small metallic particles, which strike the sides with sufficient force when the bottle is shaken to dislodge any foreign matter, which might otherwise be difficult to remove from bottles with small necks. The bottle



cleaner pictured herewith has at least one decided advantage, in that the cleaning medium can be lifted from the bottle as a unit, instead of being poured out with the dirty water. The essential feature of the device is the chain, which is doubled and suspended from its ends by a wire loop drawn through the cork and ending in an eyelet outside to assist in withdrawing the cork after the cleaning process has been completed. The stopper is preferably tapered, which permits its insertion in bottles having quite a range in sizes of mouth, and the links of the chain will readily remove particles adhering to the interior which it would be difficult to touch with a cleaner controlled from the outside. The length of the chain and shape of the stopper permit the use of the cleaner in bottles of nearly all sizes, and only a little soap and water are needed in addition to the cleaner to complete the operation. The cleaner is then easily washed and hung up to dry for use next time.

## NEWSPAPERS IN LIBRARIES

Large libraries have usually kept up files of the newspapers of small cities and towns on account of their local historical value. The British museum, in particular, maintained great collections of the sort. The authorities of the museum have recently decided to gain room by depositing their mass of local journals at a site in the suburbs of London, and a bill has been proposed in parliament to permit the museum to distribute its files of local newspapers among the libraries of the various county towns. The accumulation of books and newspapers, even in comparatively small libraries is enormous. A library like the British museum or the Library of Congress must, by its very constitution, seek to be complete, and completeness in a city library involves excessive rent charges for storage. For large libraries, as for small, the pressing question is what not to buy, what not to preserve.—New York Sun.

### A Man's Ideas.

"Marriage often changes a man's ideas of life."

"Yes; few men see things the same after exchanging views with their wives."—Brooklyn Life.

## GREAT AT DOMINOES

### And Among the Best of Checker Players Are the Canal Men.

Piled in the middle of one South street show window, in the midst of a display of stationery, fishing lines, fish hooks and so on, was a big stack of dominoes, says the New York Sun.

Who wants dominoes, and so many of them, down here? Why, the boatmen; the canal boatmen; for the store in whose window these dominoes were seen is down at the lower end of South street, near the big East River canalboat slips, where many boats are coming and going daily in the summer and where a hundred boats or more lay up in the winter; and the boatmen are great domino players.

"Years back," the salesman says, "they used to play dominoes on the canal even more than they do now. In those days cards were forbidden on many boats by captains who were also owners. God-fearing Christian men, who thought card playing was bad anyway, and that it led to other bad habits, and who wouldn't permit card playing on their boats. But the men had to have something to while away the time with, and they turned to dominoes and checkers.

"The boatman's time for play is when he's towing up the North River on the way to the eastern end of the canal at Troy, and towing down from there on the way to New York.

"It's thirty-six hours up, and not more than two or three hours less than that towing down. And during that time, with everything going smoothly, there's absolutely nothing to do.

"Ever see a big tow of canal boats creeping along slowly, up or down the river, off Riverside Drive? It's when the boats are going along like that, in tow on the Hudson, that the boatmen have time to play dominoes.

"On the canal, what with steering and driving, there's plenty of work for all hands all the time; but on the river, in tow, there's nothing to do.

"And here the boatmen play dominoes and checkers by the hour. Boatmen have a dozen domino games, many of which they have invented themselves, and, of course, they are expert domino players; and as for checkers, some of the best checker players in the world would be found among the canal boatmen.

"Occasionally some boatman goes up and takes a fall at checkers out of the automaton chess and checker player at the Eden Musee, and more than one canal boatman has been able to make a good report of himself on his return to South street after such an expedition.

"Of course, there was always more or less card playing on the canal, and in comparatively recent years there has come to be more than formerly. Cards are not looked upon anywhere as they used to be years ago, or rather, they are not prohibited to anything like the same extent that they once were.

"In plenty of families where in old times cards were never allowed, they let the children play card games now, and this change of feeling applies on the canals the same as it does everywhere.

"But among the boatmen there are still many who play dominoes, and so there's a regular steady demand for them as an article of sale; which accounts for your seeing such a bunch of them stacked up here, where you might never have expected to see them, in a store window at the lower end of South street."

## HOW LONG A DREAM LASTS

How long does a dream last? asks the Philadelphia Inquirer. To the dreamer it sometimes seems to endure for hours, and the general impression is that dreams continue for minutes at least, while the fact is that the longest dream appears to be confined within a solitary second, even though the events of it may impress the dreamer for days.

"Yesterday afternoon," said a doctor, "I called to see a patient, and, much to my satisfaction, I found him sleeping soundly. I sat at his bed, felt his pulse without disturbing him, and waited for him to awaken. After a few minutes a dealer's cart with discordant ringing bell turned into the street, and, as their first tones reached me, my patient opened his eyes.

"'Doctor,' he said, 'I'm glad to see you, and awfully glad that you woke me, for I have been tortured by a most distressing dream that must have lasted for several hours. I dreamed that I was sick, as I am, and that my boy came into the room with a string of most horribly sounding bells and rang them in my ears, while I hadn't the power to move or speak to him. I suffered tortures for what appeared to be an interminable time, and I'm glad you awoke me.

"The ringing of that bell for just one second had caused all of that dream, and just at the waking moment."

## Current Events.

Tornado in central Illinois on June 18 killed eleven persons and caused $100,000 damage to farm and town property, for 25 miles long devastated through parts of Bloomington, Lincoln, Champaign, Peoria, and Urbana.

C. F. W. Neely, convicted of Cuban frauds, released from Havana prison under amnesty act; will become a Cuban citizen; Rathbone prefers to stand trial.

St. Louis exposition officials declare themselves not to keep open Sunday.

New York hears that London capitalists are taking out heavy policies on the life of J. P. Morgan to protect themselves from turns in the market in the event of his death.

Dancing masters at Milwaukee consider new five-step and are impressed with its advantages.

Senate decided to vote on canal bill and all pending amendments on Thursday, June 19.

House kills Corliss Pacific cable bill, striking out enacting clause by vote of 178 to 77.

National Paper Bag Company is being formed to compete with the Union, and will build a large plant in Chicago.

Owners of shipbuilding plants are considering plans for general consolidation.

Maine Republican state convention nominated John F. Hill for governor. Secretary Shaw made address, declaring the possible issue of fall campaign.

Monument to soldiers of Black Hawk war killed at Stillman Valley, Ill., is unveiled; survivor of battle attends.

Navy department taking advantage of miners' strike to enlist them as seamen. Recruiting officers sent to coal regions.

Mrs. Mary Bloom, of Chicago, 18 years old, who was kidnaped twelve years ago, discovered her real name and that she had married her father's cousin.

Edward J. Norton, former soldier in Philippines, told Senate committee Philippines required severity; kindness regarded as a weakness.

Bill to make Captain Clark, former commander of Oregon, a rear admiral, introduced by Congressman Foss.

Secretary Root declared Gen. Wood's payment from Cuban treasury to aid reciprocity campaign approved by President and War department. Fact that Taber acted as distributing agent and Wood had full authority.

Venezuela said to have declared blockade of Orinoco river; warship may be sent to protect American interests; mouth of river like Mississippi, where foreign warships may pass without giving notice.

Final copy of statistics of manufactures compiled by the census bureau has been sent to the printer and is expected to be out before July 1, making new record for rapid work.

Senator Fairbanks offers amendment to canal bill authorizing issue of $130,000,000 to pay for construction. Amendment by Mr. Hoar directs President to select canal route and appropriate $10,000,000 for work.

Memorial signed by Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Andrew Carnegie and others is presented in House requesting appointment of congressional committee to visit Philippines and investigate conditions.

Gonzales de Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States, arrives.

Railroad officials generally are increasing the speed of their passenger trains.

One hundred Italians, imported from Chicago for railroad building in Wisconsin, have been driven out by mosquitoes.

Judge N. M. Hubbard, chief counsel for the Northwestern road in Iowa and a leading politician of the state, dies at Cedar Rapids.

United States training ship Chesapeake, with Annapolis cadets aboard on their annual cruise, goes ashore in Chesapeake Bay.

Captain Reuben F. Kolb, leader of Kolb movement in Alabama, and three other prominent citizens of Birmingham are indicted on charge of embezzlement.

Connecticut supreme court declares valid legacy of Sidney Hall to be used in combating doctrine of immortality of the soul.

New Department of Commerce and Industry not likely to be authorized at present session.

Thomas J. Noonan, treasurer of Illinois theater, Chicago, contracted erysipelas from money, germ believed transmitted from fingers to nose. Illness critical at first, but crisis is passed.

Major Waller, in an interview on his arrival in San Francisco, tells why extreme measures had to be used in Samar.

Irrigation bill passed House, 146 to 55; provides fund for building and maintaining irrigation works in sixteen states and territories from sale of public lands. Senate already has approved.

Leaders in both branches of Congress hope to adjourn July 3.

Reports from Philippines show cholera is alarmingly prevalent

# Publishers' Column

## New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

### Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 25-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

### Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—6 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25
No. 63—6 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

## Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

### 2323—Harvey Waist.

38 and 40 bust measure.

### 2255—Pandora Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.—This costume is quite as suitable for cotton goods as for lace and foulards. The yoke is outlined over the seam at the bust line by a shapely fitted strap, and lower section of the bodice is laid in clusters of quarter-inch tucks, which are released later to furnish fullness. This

waist is fastened in the back; the latter designed to correspond with the front. The yoke may be made of any thin novelty goods or of embroidery, or of lace, and be combined with any material of a heavier texture. The skirt is one of the popular designs, having a narrow front gore and two wide side gores.

### 2333—Alvena Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.—This pretty frock will develop in lawn, dimity, percale, gingham, or in fact in any of the summer goods. The waist blouses over a thin lining to hold it in place, while the box-plaits of the blouse are sewed in a seam

to the yoke. This costume is exceedingly pretty, even when made of the simplest and least expensive material. If desired, it may be made over a colored slip.

### 2318—Emmett Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

### 2142—Fordham Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.—This is a costume that will develop in batiste over silk. The waist is plaited in quarter-inch tucks and a wide collar added with the same trimming carried down the fronts of the waist. The skirt is particularly

adapted to corded pique or canvas goods, running the embroidery over the front gore seams. It would also be appropriate for silk foulard trimmed with black or white lace or with a serpentine velvet ribbon.

### 2384—Balfour Suit.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years.—This attractive suit may be made of wool or of wool goods or of pique or of linen. It is up-to-date and attractive in every respect. This pattern is a treasure to the woman who

has a tailor made suit of her own to make over into a boy's suit. The trousers blouse slightly over the knee. If the costume is to be made of cotton goods, the goods should be well shrunk before making up.

## Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

### 1626—Fiona Bathing Suit.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.—The design shows a simple model especially designed for bathing or romping in the sands. It consists of a blouse, short round skirt, and short drawers, and it can be used for a

regular play suit as for bathing. The best materials from which to construct it are French or outing flannel, light weight serges or denim. Braid or bands of the material trim it quite effectively.

### 1811—Wallace Apron.

Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.—While the garment shown in the illustration is very plain, being gathered at the neck, and having the sleeves cut to extend to the neck band, it may be made up in the more dainty cotton goods, although the favorite materials for this garment are nainsook, lawn, cambric, percale and dim-

ity. Sufficient flare at the hem is given by the sloping under arm seams, and as the garment is cut long to entirely conceal and protect the frock, it is especially desirable as a play apron.

**DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay**

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

## OUR PHILIPPINE POLICY.

Boston, June 11.—President Roosevelt says "there is now almost no policy of coercion in the Philippines" in a letter to Rev. Charles E. St. John, secretary of the American Unitarian Association. The President's communication was in answer to the secretary's letter transmitting to the President the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association concerning the situation in the Philippines. It is as follows:

"My Dear Sir:—I beg to thank you for your very kind letter of the 31st ultimo, enclosing the memorial of the American Unitarian Association, passed at their annual meeting on May 22, 1902. I am happy to be able to say that the bill which has just passed the senate will, if enacted into law, enable us to proceed even more rapidly and efficiently than hitherto along the lines of giving peace, prosperity and personal liberty to the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. There is now almost no policy of coercion in the islands, because the insurrection has been so entirely overcome that save in a very few places there is peace, and with peace the policy of conciliation and good will will obtain throughout the Philippines. There has never been any coercion save such as was absolutely inevitable in putting a stop to an armed attack upon the sovereignty of the United States, which in its last phases became mere brigandage.

"With great regard, and assuring you of my hearty sympathy with the purpose set forth in your letter and actuating the members of the American Unitarian Association as regards peace and justice in the Philippines, I am,

"Very truly yours,
"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

### Shot Her Five Children.

Jackson, Miss., June 16.—Mrs. Leous Westrop, a white woman living near Martin, a small station several miles from here, yesterday killed five of her children by shooting them to death in an outhouse and afterward burning the structure over their bodies. The woman escaped.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

## To Congress Urging the Enactment of Reciprocity With Cuba.

Washington, June 13.—After talking with a number of the leaders in Congress regarding Cuban reciprocity, President Roosevelt to-day determined to send a message to Congress re-affirming his attitude on the subject. The President has earnestly considered the matter for several days, and it is stated that the action of the anti-reciprocity Republican senator yesterday in deciding to hold out against the policy advocated by the majority of the party did not influence the President in the least in deciding to transmit his message to Congress today.

The President's action, it may be stated from sources close to him, was influenced by the broad question of the duty of the United States to Cuba and of fairness to the new republic.

It has been pointed out to the President that his warmest political support is in the section of the country where there is the greatest opposition to reciprocity, the West and Northwest, and that he should remain content with the stand he had taken without accentuating his views in a special message. It is known, however, that the President did not hesitate to arrive at the conclusion that he would not let his political prospects interfere with what he regarded as his plain duty. It is further known that he told his friends that it was a source of great regret to him to take a position hostile to the wishes of his warmest supporters, but that he felt it would not be in keeping with his own nature and his position of Chief Executive to longer remain silent on this subject and thereby give an opportunity for false speculation as to his attitude.

The President was rather led to conclude that the relations of the United States and Cuba must necessarily grow closer and that the United States should not at the outset, after its declared purposes toward the island, assume a position contrary thereto and thus arouse the suspicions of the Cuban government as to our real intentions toward it. It is stated that the President's positive declaration in his message to-day as to the duty of Congress probably will end his active efforts to bring about reciprocity.

The situation in the Senate regarding the Cuban reciprocity bill to-day indicated a continued deadlock. There was no conference between the opposing factions and members of the committee on Cuba said they did not know one would be necessary. It was stated that the Cuba committee would report the reciprocity bill after a caucus of Republicans and let the beet sugar men take the responsibility of passing the House bill if they so desired.

It was generally known that the President was to send in a message on the subject, and during the early hours of the session a great deal of interest was manifested in what the executive might say.

Following is the message sent to Congress to-day:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I deem it important before the adjournment of the present session of Congress to call attention to the following expressions in the message which in the discharge of the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I sent to Congress on the first Tuesday of December last:

"'Elsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of national interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other powers; and we are bound by our consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures, in the interest of her material well being.'

"This recommendation was merely giving practical effect to President McKinley's word, where in his messages of December 5th, 1898, and December 5th, 1899, he wrote:

"'It is important that our relations with this people (of Cuba), shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal.'

"We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba yet to arise from the ashes of the past must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured.

"The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity.

"Yesterday, June 12, I received, by cable from the American minister in Cuba a most earnest appeal from President Palma for 'Legislative relief before it is too late and (his) country financially ruined.'"

"The granting of reciprocity with Cuba is a proposition which stands entirely alone. The reasons for it far outweigh those for granting reciprocity with any other nation and are entirely consistent with preserving intact the protective system under which this country has thriven so marvelously. The present tariff law was designed to promote the adoption of such a reciprocity treaty, and expressly provided for a reduction not to exceed 20 per cent. upon goods coming from a particular country, leaving the tariff rates on the same article unchanged as regards all other countries. Objection has been made to the granting of the reduction on the ground that the substantial benefit would not go to the agricultural producer of sugar but would inure to the American sugar refiners. In my judgment provision can, and should be made, which will guarantee us against this possibility; without having recourse to a measure of doubtful policy, such as a bounty in the form of a rebate.

"The question as to which if any of the different schedules of the tariff ought most properly to be revised does not enter into this matter in any way or shape. We are concerned with getting a friendly reciprocal administration with Cuba. This arrangement applies to all the articles that Cuba grows or produces. It is not in our power to determine what these articles shall be, and any discussion of the tariff as it affects special schedules, or countries other than Cuba, is wholly aside from the subject matter to which I call your attention.

"Some of our citizens oppose the lowering of the tariff on Cuban products just as three years ago they opposed the admission of the Hawaiian islands, lest free trade with them might ruin certain of our interests here. In the actual event their fears proved baseless as regards Hawaii, and their apprehensions as to the damage to any industry of our own because of the proposed measure of reciprocity with Cuba seem to me equally baseless. In my judgment no American industry will be hurt, and many American industries will be benefited by the proposed action. It is to our advantage as a nation that the growing Cuban market should be controlled by American producers.

"The events following the war with Spain and the prospective building of the Isthmian canal render it certain that we must take, in the future, a far greater interest than hitherto in what happens throughout the West Indies, Central America and the adjacent consts and waters. We expect Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, and we should put her in the same exceptional position economically. The proposed action is in line with the course we have pursued as regards all the islands with which we have been brought into relations of varying intimacy by the Spanish war. Porto Rico and Hawaii have been included within our tariff lines, to their great benefit, as well as ours, and without any of the feared detriment to our own industries. The Philippines, which stand in a different relation, have been granted substantial tariff concessions.

"Cuba is an independent republic, but a republic which has assumed certain special obligations as regards her international position in compliance with our request. I ask for her special economic concessions in return, these economic concessions to benefit us as well as her. There are few brighter pages in American history than the page which tells of our dealings with Cuba during the past four years. On her behalf we waged a war of which the mainspring was generous indignation against oppression and we have kept faith absolutely.

"It is earnestly to be hoped that we will complete in the same spirit the record so well known and show in our dealings with Cuba that steady continuity of policy which it is essential for our nation to establish in foreign affairs if we desire to play well our part as a world-power.

"We are a wealthy and powerful nation. Cuba is a young republic, still weak, who owes to us her birth, whose whole future, whose very life, must depend on our attitude towards her. I ask that we help her as she struggles upwards along the painful and difficult road of self-governing independence. I ask this aid for her, because she is weak, because she needs it, because we have already aided her. I ask that open-handed help, of a kind which a self-respecting people can accept, be given to Cuba, for the very reason that we have given her such help in the past, for we seldom have fought to give her freedom, and for three years our representatives, civil and military, have toiled unceasingly, facing disease of a peculiar sinister and fatal type with patient and uncomplaining fortitude to teach her how to use aright her new freedom.

"Never in history has an alien country been thus administered with such high integrity of purpose, such wise judgment and such a single-handed devotion to a country's interest. Now I ask that the Cubans be given all possible chance to use to the best advantage the freedom of which Americans have such right to be proud and for which so many American lives have been sacrificed. This was the president 's address."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

White House, June 13, 1902.

Secretary Root has given out a semi-official statement regarding the payment by General Wood to F. B. Thurber of several thousand dollars for the distribution of Cuban reciprocity literature, in which he says General Wood's action was approved by the President and the war department.

There was also a conference at the White House last night between President Roosevelt and Senators Platt, of Connecticut, and Spooner, during which this subject was discussed.

Secretary Root explained that General Wood had complete authority to make the expenditure from the Cuban revenues, and that in his judgment the expenditures were perfectly proper. It was to the interest of Cuba to have the literature circulated, and Thurber and the Export association had merely acted as distributing agents in the United States.

As understood by the war department officials the Export association is employed by a number of persons or organizations to father their interests and the interests of the members of the association.

It was for that reason that General Wood used the Export association as a distributing agency. He had no knowledge that the association was also employed by Mr. Havemeyer.

With reference to the claim that General Wood had used Cuban funds to influence legislation in the United States, it is denied that Mr. Thurber was employed in any sense as a lobbyist or to appear before Congress or to endeavor to directly influence Congress.

As to the authority to use Cuban money for this purpose, it is pointed out that Congress recognized the authority of the President to exercise all the powers of government in Cuba—make laws and appropriate money—when it adopted the Foraker amendment prohibiting the granting of any franchises in the island.

It is admitted by the officials that there may be a difference of opinion as to the wisdom of using the funds of Cuba for that purpose, but in the belief of the President and secretary of war, it was a wise expenditure and fully justified by the situation in the island, which demanded that something be done in the interest of the sugar planters.

As to the principle involved of an American officer endeavoring to influence legislation which is declared to be against the interests of a large class of American people, it is argued that the President may as well be criticised for urging in his annual message legislation which, it is claimed, is injurious to the beet sugar industries in this country, or the secretary of war criticised for recommending in his annual report that the tariff be reduced, as to find fault with General Wood for endeavoring to influence legislation by informing the people of the United States of the necessities of the situation.

General Wood as military governor of Cuba, it is claimed, was duty bound to conscientiously do all he could for the interests of Cuba. He represented the only government in Cuba, and as the governing power of the island should administer his office for the benefit of Cuba.

This is the view taken by the secretary of war, who believes General Wood did not exceed his authority in urging upon the United States the importance of granting a reduction in the tariff on sugar to Cuba when the condition of the island demanded such a course.


# CURES ANY DISEASE

**A New and Wonderfully Successful Method of Curing All Chronic and Lingering Afflictions.**

**A Free Trial Package of This Remarkable Discovery Will Be Mailed to All Who Write.**

Anyone who suffers from a weak, disordered condition of the heart, lungs, kidneys, stomach, blood, liver, skin, muscles or nervous system should write at once for a free trial treatment of a new method that is rapidly displacing the old ways of curing disease.

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Weakness or debility in any form whether in man or woman entirely eradicated from the system by the new treatment.

Consumption, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, impure blood, heart disease, kidney and bladder trouble and liver complaint cured to stay cured by the doctor's wonderful remedies.

If you are the victim of any malady or sickness which you have long wanted to get rid of, try one of Dr. Lipes' free treatments and see how easy it is to be cured when the proper means are employed.

If you have aches or pains, don't feel well at times; if you are despondent and discouraged, tired out, it is because you have some terrible disease lurking in your system.

Why not write to Dr. Lipes, get a free trial treatment and let him show you how quickly you can be cured by his new method. It makes no difference what your peculiar ailment may be, Dr. Lipes will send you a trial treatment entirely free of charge to prove to you that he can do as he claims.

Write to-day, telling the doctor what you wish to be cured of and receive the free treatment for it by return mail. There are no conditions whatever. Dr. Lipes' generous offer is meant for everybody who suffers from disease in any of its various forms. Address Dr. U. G. Lipes, 1679 Stevenson Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. No one should miss this grand opportunity of securing the benefits of the doctor's latest discovery since it costs you nothing.


# MAJOR GLENN

## Court Martial Ends—Three Cases Tried.

Manila, June 11.—The members of the court martial which tried Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth Infantry, who was charged with administering the water cure to Filipinos, have returned to Manila. The court held its sessions at Cat Balogan, Island of Samar.

The Glenn court martial refused to admit evidence from places outside of the Philippine islands, which was brought forward to show that practices similar to the water cure had been conducted by the police of New oYrk in 1894, when Brigadier-General F. D. Grant was one of the police commissioners. General Grant was president of the Glenn court martial.

Major Glenn, Surgeons Jones, Beal and Rhodes and Lieutenant Connor testified that they had taken the water cure, that it was not dangerous, but that it produced a fear of death by strangulation in the man on whom it was practiced.

Major Charles J. Crane, of the adjutant-general's department, testified that in his opinion, Major Glenn's work in the Island of Panay had done more than that of any other one man, with the exception of the efforts of General R. P. Hughes, to bring about the successful pacification of the island. Major Crane said he considered it impossible to obtain information from natives without coercion, and that he regarded Major Glenn's work at Lgbaras, in the Province of Iloilo, Panay, as the opening wedge which led to the pacification of the first lareg territory in the Philippine archipelago.

Colonel Nicholas Roces, of the native constabulary, testified that he gave several of his men ten days' furlough on account of the fact that they were suffering from Dengue fever, that these men were caught by American soldiers who gave them the water cure and that the men returned in three days' time fully recovered from the effects of the fever. Colonel Roces said these men now thought the water cure was a good fever remedy.

At the trial by court martial of First Lieutenant Julian E. Gaujot, of the Tenth cavalry, who was tried on charges similar to those preferred against Major Glenn, the lieutenant admitted all the charges, and said he considered the results obtained amply justified the methods employed.

Lieutenant Norman E. Cook, of the Philippine scouts, who was tried by court martial for manslaughter, on the charge of having ordered the execution of three natives, denied that he had given orders to this effect and claimed that the men in question were shot without his knowledge, while endeavoring to escape.

The repairs to the United States army transport Sumner and the former hospital ship Relief, the latter having been used by General Chaffee for the transportation of troops throughout the archipelago, have been completed at Shanghai, where these vessels have been for the past three months. They will now be sent home to be sold and it is believed that one of them will go to New York.

First Lieutenant Lytle Brown, of the engineers, has been court martialed for assaulting the editor of The American, and sentenced to be reprimanded in order.

## KEYSTONE REPUBLICANS.

Convention Hall, Harrisburg, Pa., June 11.—Senator Quay's candidate, Pennypacker, was nominated for governor on the first ballot, the vote being—Pennypacker, 206; Elkin, 152.

When Elkin entered at 10:20 there was a deafening roar. Many of the delegates rose in their seats to cheer and wave flags. When Gen. Reeder called the convention to order at 10:40 there was not a vacant seat and so great became the crush that policemen were obliged to clear a space for those entitled to stage privileges.

Elkin gave notice that the seats of two delegates from the First Luzerne county district and two in the Fourth

JUDGE S. M. PENNYPACKER.

Schuylkill district were contested. These delegates are anti-Elkin and were seated on a contest by the state committee at yesterday's meeting.

Senator Quay nominated Senator Penrose for temporary chairman.

A Philadelphia delegate offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that Senator Quay be elected state chairman.

The committee on permanent organization reported the selection of Congressman Sibley for permanent chairmain. Before Mr. Sibley was formally elected, A. S. L. Shields, from the committee on contests, reported in favor of the sitting delegates in the First Luzerne and the Fourth Schuylkill districts.

Speaking against the report of the committee, Attorney-General Elkin took the platform and made a hot protest. The report was adopted by a vote of 195 to 159.

Senator Penrose then retired as chairman in favor of Sibley, who made a speech which evoked much appalause.

The platform adopted later affirmed the principles of the Philadelphia platform; endorsed the senators and representatives in congress; deplored the death of McKinley; endorsed President Roosevelt and pledged efforts for his renomination; resented the Democratic attacks on the army in the Philippines; urged reciprocity with Cuba; demanded continuance of a protective tariff; approved the President's action in prosecuting unlawful combines; favored revision of immigration laws; urged the construction of an isthmian canal and recommended that soldiers of the war with Spain be treated liberally.

# SENATOR HANNA'S DAUGHTER.

Cleveland, June 16.—The wedding of Miss Mabel Hanna, eldest daughter of Senator and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna, and Mr. Harry Parsons, which took place late this afternoon at the Lake avenue home of Senator Hanna, is not only a brilliant society event, but it marks the culmination of as pretty a romance as could well be imagined.

The daughter of the wealthy United States senator weds her father's private secretary after a campaign in which Cupid won a signal victory over the invincible political leader which has made all the city smile with happy and sympathetic satisfaction.

After all, perhaps the doting father is secretly pleased at the Americanism displayed by his daughter in her love, and in her wedding, too, for the costumes are all of American make—in that she has accepted for a husband a clever American artist, after having occupied one of the highest social positions in this city and Washington and consequently having been courted by men of title and millionaires.

# WEST POINT.

## End of the Centennial With Graduation Exercises.

West Point, N. Y., June 12.—The centennial celebration of the military academy closed to-day with the presentation of diplomas to the 100th graduating class. The program included the presentation of diplomas by President Roosevelt, an address by Gen. Dick of the visiting board, and remarks by Gen. Miles. The graduating class of 54 members will attend a theatrical performance this evening in New York city, accompanied by the furlough class of students who have been at the academy two years. The President's party left at 1 p. m. to go direct to Washington, where the train is due at about 9 o'clock.

The secretary told how an old officer in the late war happened to come under the command of a young volunteer officer, and yet continued to do his duty without giving any sign of the feelings he must have had as an old and faithful soldier.

"His conduct attracted attention and the President," said the speaker, "picked him out to lead the American army to Pekin, Gen. A. R. Chaffee. It was because he ruled his own spirit that the President thought he could take a city."

The crowd of visitors gradually left early in the afternoon and after the President had gone there were few left on the academy grounds.

The most talked of incidents of the celebration are the speech of Gen. Horace Porter, which made a deep impression, and the defense of the army in the different speeches.

Gen. Miles' remarks to-day were chiefly those of an older to younger officers and referred almost wholly to the business of war. He said there were supreme moments in the life of a soldier, one when an officer knows he is doing just what the enemy thinks he is not and when he feels one more victory has been added to American glory. Gen. Miles was loudly cheered and applauded when he arose to speak.

The presentation of diplomas to the graduating class took place out of doors, on that part of the parade grounds known as "Cavalry Plain."

An open tent over a platform had been erected for the speakers and officials, and standing at the front of the platform, President Roosevelt presented each new officer with his diploma.

It was expected the President would make a few remarks, but he simply shook hands with each cadet. On the platform, besides the President, were Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Miles, Secretary Root, Secretary Moody, Postmaster General Payne, the Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, Senator Pettus, of Alabama; Senator Quarles, of Wisconsin; Gov. O'Dell, the Italian ambassador, Mr. Des Planches, Generals Corbin, Young, Schofield, McCook, Brooke, the Right Rev. Dr. Contay, the academic board of the academy Checkib Bey, and Congressman Dick, of Ohio.

The audience, comprising ladies in fashionable summer costumes, and the entire cadet corps and several hundred visitors, occupied chairs on the lawn under the trees, and the clear sky and beautiful scenery about West Point gave the exercises a picturesque setting.

The speakers were Gen. Dick, for the board of visitors, Gen. Root, for the government, and Gen. Miles, for the army. Gen. Dick said in part, after giving advice to the cadets: "The wars conducted by the United States never have been conquest. Cuba is now a sister republic and Porto Rico has more freedom and contentment than ever. The war with Spain was unavoidable and we came into the possession of the Philippines as a result. Our authority there must be as absolute as our responsibility. That we will succeed gloriously in the work we have taken up in the Philippines the world now knows." He said that West Point would last long as the nation needed an army.

Secretary Root said it was a fundamental principle that the military branch of the government should be subject to the control of the civil. He told the cadets to bear in mind that their education was not by any means complete and they could go on learning to be good soldiers until they retired, if they were lucky enough to live until the age of 64 years. The regular army, in time of war, he said, was a nucleus of a greater organization including the militia and National Guard and he advised the cadets to get the good will of these two bodies and of citizens interested in the army.

## KLONDIKE GOLD.

Vancouver, B. C., June 14.—What may be termed the first gold to arrive from the Klondike this season was brought here on the steamer Princess May. Approximately $150,000 in dust came on that boat. About $70,000 came down on the City of Seattle. Accurate news of the clean-up is difficult to obtain as claim owners keep the results very quiet. It is said at Cariboo that much gold dust is surreptitiously being run down the Yukon to St. Michael when the officials are not on the alert. Such gold, of course, does not pay the royalty now in force, and, therefore, will never be classed with the output of the Yukon district.

When the Dawson passengers of the Princess May left the Klondike metropolis five cases of smallpox had broken out among the passengers of the steamer White Horse. She was quarantined. The low water on the Yukon is still giving the river steamers a great deal of trouble.

# WRIGHT'S REPORT

## On the Causes and Conditions of the Great Mine Strike

Washington, June 13.—Labor Commissioner Wright's report of his inquiry into the causes and conditions of the anthracite coal strike is ready to be handed to President Roosevelt. According to Mr. Wright the President will take speedy action toward ending the strike. This means he will use moral sausion and the pressure will be brought upon the operators.

Mr. Wright by his inquiry has come into possession of a mass of statistics which have convinced him that economic questions are the most potent factor in the strike. He has statistics showing that out of the strike of 1900, which was settled by a 10 per cent increase of miners' wages, the operators, who seized the occasion to increase the cost of coal to the consumer have reaped a far larger benefit than the miners. For this reason the operators rather than the miners will be the subject of the pressure of the President's "moral suasion."

The figures given by Mr. Wright are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in wages 1901 (miners' estimate) | $ 4,000,000 |
| Increase in wages 1901 (operators' estimate) | 6,000,000 |
| Operators' gain in receipts 1901, due to increased output | 27,746,169 |
| Operators' gain due to increased price | 10,000,000 |
| Net gain of operators (miners' estimate) | 6,000,000 |
| Net gain of operators (by their own figures) | 4,000,000 |

"I have all the facts I can get," said the commissioner yesterday, "and all that are necessary, I believe. I am more than gratified at the result of my investigation. I got hold of facts that I did not expect I could get. My pockets are full of figures. They explain the economic situation in its entirety, so far as the coal fields are concerned, and this is the first time this has ever been done. I have the cost of everything very clearly, so that the President will know by an arithmetical proceeding where the profits come in."

"Which side is right?" was asked of the federal officer.

"Ah, that is not for me to say," was Mr. Wright's answer. "I have my sympathies, but in this investigation I have been cold-blooded. I have dug out figures and facts and nothing else. My opinions do not count and I don't suppose the President wants them. Of course, I'll give my opinions to him if he wants them.

"Is not the miners' union the main rock on which they have split?"

"I don't think that is the main thing. To figure it out it comes down to dollars and cents. It's a question of price and profit."

"Do you think the President can interfere in his official capacity as a result of your report?"

"That is a matter of law. I don't know anything about that and I am glad of it. That is something it is better not to know. He will probably act as a public-spirited citizen and will possibly try moral sunsion, and that coming from the President I think would be pretty effective."

## NEELY RELEASED.

Havana, June 12.—C. F. Neely, who, March 24, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50,701 for complicity in the Cuban postal frauds, has been released under the bill signed by President Palma, June 9, granting amnesty to all Americans convicted of crimes in Cuba during the term of the American occupation, and those awaiting trial.

W. H. Reeves was pardoned and liberated April 22, by former Governor General of Cuba Leonard Wood, because he was a witness for the state in the trials at Havana.

Rathbone was released in $100,000 bail April 21 and later President Roosevelt ordered that his case be reviewed. Referring recently to the amnesty bill under which Neely was released, Rathbone said he would be greatly disappointed at its operation, because he wanted a new trial before what he called an uninfluenced court.


## COOL FOOD.

**For Hot Days.**

Better health comes with less meat and fat during the warm weather.

By proper and pleasant diet you can prepare the body for summer and feel from ten to twenty degrees cooler than your neighbor.

Grape-Nuts and cream, a little fruit and possibly a couple of soft boiled eggs, is sufficient for the breakfast. An ordinary portion of Grape-Nuts contains sufficient nourishment to fully sustain the body until the noonday meal; being a predigested food, it does not overtax the stomach and contains none of the heat supplied by the heavy carbonaceous foods.

Fully cooked at the factory by food experts, brings it to you ready to serve, and does away with the heat of cooking and the time necessary to prepare ordinary food and its crisp daintiness is pleasing to the palate of young and old.

Many delicious recipes are found in each Grape-Nuts package, so that the form of eating this wholesome food can be changed to suit the user.

These suggestions, if followed for ten days, will convince the most skeptical that a cool body, an active brain and an energy hitherto unknown will prevail and the general lassitude peculiar to warm weather will disappear.



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Saves Dealers' Profits, Prevents Adulteration.

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PURE 7-year-old RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20

WE PAY EXPRESS CHARGES.

We will send you by prepaid express, 4 FULL QUARTS of HAYNER'S 7-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20. Try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you can buy elsewhere for double the money send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will be promptly refunded. Shipment made in plain sealed case: no marks of any kind to indicate contents.

We make at our own distillery every quart of whiskey we sell, and our entire product is sold direct to consumers, thus insuring absolutely pure whiskey and saving you the dealers' big profits. We have had 36 years of continuous success, and are regularly supplying over a quarter of a million satisfied customers—convincing evidence that our whiskey pleases. You run no risk in accepting our offer. Your money back if you are not satisfied. Distillery, Troy, O. Established 1866. Capital $500,000.00, paid in full.

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Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Oregon, Utah, Wash. or Wyo., must be on the basis of $4.80 for 4 QUARTS, PREPAID BY EXPRESS or $16.00 for 20 QUARTS by FREIGHT.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay $18 to $25 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 84 Monroe Street, Chicago.

Attractive and unincumbered American lady, age 30, worth $5,000, wants good honest husband. Address PACIFIC, 39 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, never married, wants poor but honest wife. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Handsome Intelligent American Lady, worth $50,000 will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Belle, 124 Van Buren St., Chicago

Business Man, middle aged, worth $50,000, seeks at once poor but faithful wife. Address Mr. Hamilton, 409 Omaha Building, Chicago.

$4 PER DAY easily made cleaning wall paper and frieze work. Recipe for making cleaner and full instructions sent for 25c. postpaid by mail. Address Lock Box 808, Toledo, O.

REV. MELVIN L. PEDEN, Gibsonburg, O., offers to furnish information how consumption, as "how consumption can be cured at home." Write him.

SEND 50 CENTS IN STAMPS for sample pair of best Quick Safe Anti-Rattler and Bolt Holder made. Safety bolts. No nuts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Give size of bolts. Abbott Mfg. Co., Toledo, O.

WE PAY $22 A WEEK and expenses to men with rigs to introduce Poultry Compound. International Mfg. Co., Parsons, Kans.

WOMAN WORTH $75,000.00 WISHES TO MARRY.

I am worth, in real estate and other securities, $75,000 and would like to meet an honorable, home-loving man who is matrimonially inclined. No agents need answer. Mrs. Weller, 39 Dearborn St., Chicago.

$22 A WEEK and all expenses for men with rigs to introduce poultry compound. Straight salary. IMPERIAL MFR. CO., Dept. 9, PARSONS, KANS.

MYSELF CURED I will gladly inform anyone addicted to COCAINE, MORPHINE, OPIUM OR LAUDANUM, of a safe, painless, harmless cure. Home treatment. Address Mrs. D. M. Baldwin, P. O. Box 122, Chicago, Ill.


# REBELS GAINING.

## Expect to Overthrow President Castro Next Month.

New York, June 17.—Owing to the news of an exodus of a large number of President Castro's supporters from Venezuela, coupled with recent defeats suffered by the government, the revolutionists are hopeful of overthrowing Castro in the ensuing month, says a Herald dispatch from Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Four hundred government troops who landed at Soro for the purpose of retaking Quira were completely defeated by Gen. Correga. The government lost seventy killed and many wounded, besides 150 men taken prisoners.

Gen. Mato's army, which is marching on Caracas, has reached Carines, en route to Guarico, where reinforcements are awaiting the revolutionary leader. Guarico was recently occupied by a large body of revolutionists, a portion of whom are invading Barabobo district, under the command of Gen. Pedro Conde.

The Barquisimeto district is almost entirely in the possession of the insurgents.

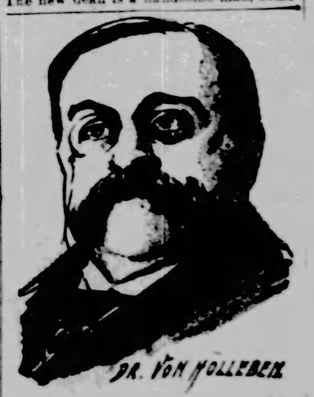
Gen. Valentine Perez has sent 400 insurgents via Barral Cas.

Gen. Alexander Ducharme is marching from Marturin with a large force to strengthen Cuidad Bolivar, which is still in the hands of the revolutionists. The insurgents have held the town since June 8.

Gen. Ayala, with 700 men, in Coorse, has besieged Gen. Rierra.

## DR. VON HOLLEBEN.

Washington, June 13.—Dr. Theodore von Holleben, who has become dean of the diplomatic corps, arrived in Washington November 29, 1897, as the plenipotentiary from Germany, and at once captured everybody who had met him. The new dean is a handsome man, some-




what over 50, who has all the dignity of the scholar and the grace of the elegant man of the world. He studied the arts and sciences at Bonn and Heidelberg, and nearly thirty years ago he began his diplomatic career at Tokio. He has served in numerous important posts, and Washington people hope he will remain here indefinitely.

Americans and Filipinos planning great Fourth of July celebration; latter expect amnesty proclamation then. Major Gardener failing to make good his charge.

# The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

## Keynotes of Harmony

**Wednesday.**

All impatience is an expression of fear. It is the mark of a defective will that has not gained self-control. "I am afraid" is a false note we use daily on the most trivial occasion.

**Thursday.**

Strength of will is shown as much in renunciation as in conquest. The greatest victory is often in the yielding.

**Friday.**

Every climb we make brings us to a point of greater elevation where we command a larger view with increased power to control conditions.

**Saturday.**

The real value of any position of responsibility is in its opportunities of service rather than of gain.

**Sunday.**

Let no word be spoken in the home that we would wish recalled when we look into the grave of any of our loved ones.

**Monday.**

Every hour of true thought holds the entire nature to its keynote and silently works its good even in unconsciousness. Every hour of wrong thinking brings disintegration and confusion.

**Tuesday**

Let us be willing to be misunderstood, to be even silenced in an argument, rather than insist to the point of irritation and prolong dispute. Truth does not need us for her champion.

## What Folly Possesses Us!

EMILY S. BOUTON.

What are we all thinking of?

What folly possesses us that we let the days slip by into weeks, the weeks into months and the months into years, unheeding, and often unearing for the real things of life, but occupied largely with its froth which disappears with what called it forth?

Stop and look over the day when it has drawn to its close, and see how much of it has been occupied with matters of small importance, how the thoughts have dwelt upon the veriest trifles, magnified it may be for the moment into what is out of all proportion to the truth. Neither hands nor brain may have been idle, but the sum total of their work amounts to so little when the real purpose of life is considered.

It often seems as if most of this rush and worry that is inevitable to-day might be avoided by more simple ways of living, by less time given to the intricacies of home surroundings. The Japanese simplicity in house furnishing is a good example in one direction. And there are a hundred others in the way of clothing, diet and social requirements, that might be diminished and everybody be the gainer. When there is less of stress and strain in the atmosphere there will be a greater opportunity for growth in those things which are not passing but permanent.

"The people of power are the people who have heard and followed the inner voice, who have had sufficient strength of character to resist temptation, when temptation came in the guise of interference." And it takes a deal of strength to shut out the things which interfere with their clamoring, to bring the silence necessary to make the inner voice audible. They who accomplish this find themselves stronger, with multiplied forces and greater energy, combined with a truer self-poise and serenity.

It is, after all, only a matter of education, of self-development. We scatter our thoughts, and so dissipate what powers we are possessed of. It is not a building-up process in which we are engaged but a tearing-down. Think the matter over and see if it is not so.

Then again we grovel. The whole great world of light and beauty is lying about us to appropriate and make part of ourselves, and we persist in looking and hearing what is sordid and mean and criminal in the outlying life. Neither the eye nor the ear has been taught to perceive the real things, those which grow and grow into our very being and lift us into clearer atmospheres. The insensible dwellers in the midst of beauty see houses and trees, fields and forests and mountains; they see the possessions of their neighbors; the farms of Smith and Brown and Robinson; but the landscape, which no man owns they do not see." The beauty of it, the glory of it, the picture of which no man can take away, is an eternal reality that brings peace and serenity if permitted to become a part of the soul's belongings.

The things that most of us are not thinking of are the most vital.

Some one has said that what we want is abundant, beautiful, glorious life, and if we consider it at all, we crave it most earnestly. Yet it will never be ours if we put ourselves on the plane of trifles and waste our energies there; if we allow ourselves to be caught and held breathless in the whirling eddies of the complex living of to-day. There is upon each one a nerve strain of which we may be unconscious but which is there nevertheless, doing its destroying work, that will make itself visible by and by when least expected. There is a wearying round of thought and often of discussion, especially in woman's work in the homes, in which vital force is largely expended and for which there is no appreciable return. It is the smaller things, more sometimes than the larger ones because of their number, that harass and exhaust.

"Never to be still, never to stop talking, never to be at leisure within one's self, shortens life, weakens mental force, robs judgment of calm clearness, and unfortunately only too often changes a joyous, hopeful nature into an irritable and irritating condition, wounding where it most eagerly desires to make whole, and casting a shadow where it once gave light." So aptly writes the author of Home Thoughts.

And this brings the thought of what has become a necessity in these later nerve exhausting times, of a season each day, an hour regularly taken, when alone with self, in an undisturbed stillness and isolation there may be rest. It doubtless seems to many impossible to do this, to shut out the cares and worry of the household or of business, but those who have tried the experiment say that it is worth all the struggle it cost. And it does cost a struggle—there is no question about that—to deliberately take the time upon which there are so many demands, to close the door upon all interruptions and alone in the stillness give the weary body and brain their needed rest.

Let none deceive themselves with the idea that they possess vigor enough to make this time of "silence" of no avail. No matter how strong a man or woman may be, this hour of relaxation in which the forces that make for physical and mental health may be renewed, will enable them to do their duty more effectively; will give them the elasticity which affords a quick rebound from exhaustion; will help to conserve the powers and prevent the decay that often comes long before death.

And then there is another vital point to think of. In this hour of stillness, the self learns to know itself; and spiritual growth is the product. Strength may then be gathered to meet the trials and perplexities that are a part of human life, for it is in the stillness that the voice of the Spirit can be heard. In the noise of the outer world it is too often as if the Divine were not, because we have no ears to hear. The inner senses become confused and their messages blurred to the outer man. And there will surely come a time sooner or later, however indifferent we may be today, when we shall long unspeakably for what of love and comfort they would have conveyed had we but listened and gathered their meaning.

## The First Americo-Philippine Publication.

Cover of "The Soldier's Letter."

It is probable that no American publication in our Pacific colonies antedates The Soldier's Letter, accordingly this might be called the germ of Americo-Philippine journalism. As the date indicates, The Soldier's Letter was begun shortly after our troops took possession of Manila, and a few months later a copy of the enterprising little periodical found its way into the office of a New York magazine publisher, accompanied by a request for an exchange. This copy is carefully kept in the belief that its value will be greatly enhanced by time. —The Book Buyer.

## The Cozy Corner:

**A Correction.**

I wish to make a correction of what I wrote in regard to raising cinnerraras; I should have written: "When the young plants appear, set them in the light, but not in the sun, as they will not bear much heat."

I wish Miss Bouton would tell us some more about her Sophanisba. I am glad we are to have the articles on physical culture, as I am sure they will be helpful. I would also enjoy some hints on home dressmaking, as I do all of my own sewing.

Perhaps there are others who read the Cozy Corner, who, while liking to make a good appearance, have to count the pennies as closely as I do, so I will tell, for their benefit, a little experience of mine.

I bought a pretty black dimity with a lace stripe, for a summer dress. I thought I would like to have it made up over a color, but did not feel as if I could afford to buy new lining. I took some partly worn cotton sheets and made from them a waist and skirt lining, and with a very little red dye, colored them a delicate pink. When this was washed, starched and ironed, and the dimity worn over it, it could not be told from a more expensive lining.

I was so pleased with this that I made another, which I colored a light green, thus making me really three pretty gowns at the cost of one—the pink, the green and the dimity itself, which I can also wear over a black or white underskirt.

One thing leads to another, you know, and when I had my pretty dresses I wanted a chiffon hat to wear with them. I bought a frame for 25 cents, two yards of chiffon at 40 cents a yard, and a bunch of foliage for 25 cents. I put this together myself and have as pretty a hat as you will often see, and it cost me just one dollar and thirty-six cents, besides my time, which don't count.

Another saving way I have learned, is to take the bones left from a cooked chicken—I used to throw them away—and after breaking them, boil slowly for several hours, then remove them, add vegetables and seasoning to the water in which they were cooked, and the gravy that is almost always left after a chicken dinner. This makes a good soup of what would otherwise be thrown away.

"Martha M.," I have only just recovered my breath since you gave me such a setting down. I do not find anything in Ephesians 6:24, that has any bearing upon the question we were discussing, but in Ephesians 5th, it speaks of the wife being subject to her husband, and also says: "Husbands, love your wives as your own bodies." If a man really loves his wife in that way, he would require nothing more of her than he was willing to do for her. St. Paul says, "It is a shame for a woman to speak in meetings;" what would become of the charitable meetings and many of our regular churches if this command was taken literally, and women made to sit back in a corner and listen only?

I believe most thoroughly in the Bible and its teachings, but think that it is better sometimes to strike to obey the spirit rather than the letter of the law. In all of Christ's teachings I do not remember to have read that he commanded woman to be subject to man, simply because he was a man.

My ideas on this subject are probably due to the fact that my father always treated his wife as his equal in all respects, never asking her to give up her way more than he was willing to give up his. It has been many years since he left us, but I have a much sweeter remembrance of him than if he had treated my mother like a child or a servant.

So, "Martha M.," I guess we must each accept and follow the teaching of the Bible according to our own conscience, and if we do the best we can, we shall not go far astray.—"Katherine of Pennsylvania."

**Art in Homely Duties.**

There is an art in the way of doing many of the homely, every day duties; even the dreaded dish washing has been made attractive by pretty surroundings.

I had a dear friend who had become very rebellious over this part of her work. It had to be done three times a day and though she did not mind that, she had to cook the same number of times daily, she disliked the work that followed each meal until she fairly dreaded it. But it must be done, and so, after studying the problem, she decided to try the plan of surrounding the unpleasant task with attractive helps.

She bought a cedar tub with shining brass hoops; a mop to save her hands, a stack of clean, soft towels, an easy chair with a cushion that she might sit instead of standing while at work, and kept her pearline and soap in pretty china dishes. She made a study of packing the dishes in the most convenient way, and provided a large waiter especially to place the china upon after it was washed, thus saving herself many steps in carrying it to the china closet. The effect was marvellous; not only was her task done better, her dishes polished brighter, but she actually got so she really enjoyed homely work that had been so objectionable to her. The experiment is worth trying, not only in case of dish washing, but with other things that are not agreeable.—"S. H. H."

**Queries and Answers.**

One who signs his letter—"A Miserable Man," asks "what is the correct dress for a man who is to be married in the early afternoon; is said man obliged to wear gloves and if so, must they be white. At a home wedding how and when shall he get a chance to give the minister his fee and whatever shall he—the man—say when folks congratulate him?"

Evidently this "man" is as confused as the one who asked, just before he was married, of his best man, if it "was kistomary to cuss the bride after the ceremony." While the marriage would be just as legal if the "man" wore his overcoat and mittens, still it is better for him to conform to the customs of society and wear the usual dress prescribed for a day time wedding. This is a frock coat with grey trousers, a black or fancy waistcoast and a white tie.

He can trust his best man to find an opportunity of handing the fee to the clergyman, and when congratulated by his friends, can bow and smile and look as happy as possible under the circumstances, merely saying "thank you," if nothing more suggests itself to him at the time.

"Mrs. S. R. M.," Ohio:—If you wish to give away any of the property left you by your first husband, or which has come to you in any way, before your second marriage, you can do so, of course, but any will you may make to that effect before the marriage will be worthless. Wait until you are married, and then make your will. In doing so, you must not allow any to whom you have made a gift in the will to be a witness to your signature, as that would make the instrument void.

If a man in his will makes a gift to his wife, stating that it is to take the place of her dower interest, she is not obliged to accept it; she can either choose the gift, or insist upon her dower interest, but cannot have both. For your other questions you would better consult a lawyer.

## Physical Culture for Women.

"The duty of physical health and the duty of spiritual purity and loftiness are not two duties; they are two parts of one duty, which is the living of the completest life it is possible for a man to live."—Phillips Brooks.

Never before, as in the last decade, has there been exhibited so much interest in, or appreciation of the benefits to women of physical culture, experience having taught them that through it not only can health and pleasure be secured, but the power to work and thereby gain money is greatly increased.

The day is passed for the reign of the pale, delicate woman, who shrieked at the sight of a mouse and nibbled at sweets and dainties, refusing the more wholesome foods that make rich blood and strong muscles; she whose exercise was limited to a dawdling walk for half an hour each day, with no objective point—simply for exercise—or a ride in the family carriage behind the slow-paced steady horse, at a funeral pace.

In place of this sickly, sentimental, inert and almost helpless bit of femininity we have the twentieth century girl, who knows that to enjoy life to the fullest she must be symmetrically developed, and that a healthy body and a healthy brain are inseparable in the perfect man or woman. She has learned, too, that naturally a woman is in no way the inferior of man in strength and endurance, the apparent difference lying wholly in her neglect to use and develop the powers God has given her.

To overcome these disadvantages and to make herself beautiful, healthy, happy and fit to cope with the exigencies of life; to make of herself a better woman, wife and mother, she rides, drives, rows, plays golf and tennis, spends as much time as possible in the open air, eats hearty and wholesome food and plenty of it, thus producing the much-to-be-desired result of a well balanced, clear and active brain and a strong, healthy body—the combination necessary to produce—

"A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command."

To insure the best results of a physical training, one must use judgment as to the kind and amount of exercise. Proper exercise for the neck, shoulders, arms, chest, hips and waist, will develop and strengthen those parts and where there is a defect in any one portion of the body, especial attention should be given to remedying that, but care should be taken that one part is not abnormally developed at the expense of another, but a general perfection of form and character should be sought, for it is well known that the physiological effect of bodily training is not only mental, but moral as well.

To those who do not value it as a means of fuller development in general, physical culture recommends itself as an unequalled beautifier. By it the flat chest is expanded, giving more room for a fuller action of the lungs, hollow places in the cheeks and neck are filled out, the arms rounded and strengthened, superfluous flesh removed and the glow of health that can only be produced by plenty of good rich blood, is seen in the clear complexion, the sparkling eyes and the elasticity of step and movement that bespeaks the absence of pain and illness.

It is not intended to convey the idea that all cases of illness can be cured, or prevented by this method, but it is now generally conceded by the best medical authorities that many instances of throat and lung trouble might have been relieved, if not entirely prevented by a judicious and persistent use of this simple method in the beginning. If more attention were given in this direction to delicate children, if they were required from their earliest years to give time to daily, systematic exercise adapted to and increased according to their ability to endure it, symptoms of inherited pulmonary diseases might be averted. The healthy, strong child is he who has plenty of exercise in the fresh air, but for the weaker ones who are disinclined for the boisterous games of childhood, a course of physical training should be insisted upon from the very first.

The same idea can be applied to older persons. The men and women whose labor is manual, have in it all the exercise they need for every nerve and muscle of their body, and are, as a general thing, full of health, but for those whose employment in shops or offices is confined to the brain or merely a few of the five hundred muscles in the body—all of which are clamoring for daily recognition, these will find rest for the weary brain by an exercise that will draw the blood from where it has been congested during the day's work and distributing it to other parts of the system that have been starved for nourishment.

In doing this, not only is the proper equilibrium obtained, but a reserve force is gained for the following day.

To obtain these benefits it is not necessary that one should attend a gymnasium nor invest in expensive apparatus. All that is needed is plenty of fresh air, a few moments of regular exercise each day, with a determination to persevere, even though great results are not evident in a short time. These are all that are absolutely necessary to final success.

It seems a pity that there should be so many flat-chested, sallow complexioned women so many with weak lungs, who, because "consumption is in the family," take it as an unchangeable fact that they, too, must suffer and die with that dread disease, when help, if not absolute cure, may often be found in physical culture. Especially in this true of "deep breathing," which by properly expanding the lungs, gives strength to the weak and unused cells, thereby increasing their power of purifying and enriching the blood, carrying health and vigor to all parts of the system.

In the few papers to follow dealing with this subject, it will be impossible to give any extended exposition of physical culture, the exercises to be described being only such as can be used by the busy man or woman in their own homes, without interfering with their daily occupations, and without any especial appliances. These, however, if faithfully followed, will surely result beneficially.

## THE BLADE COOK.

**Some Salads.**

A cool, well made and properly seasoned salad is the most inviting dish that can be offered in a hot day; ices do not compare with it. Pineapples are now plenty and a most delightful salad can be made of them. Shred the pine as finely as possible and mix with one-third chopped celery, pour over it a mayonnaise made of cream instead of oil. Hollow out as many apples as you have guests, and fill with this mixture. Serve ice cold, or the piquancy of the salad will be lost.

Another salad is made by removing all the soft part of ripe tomatoes, leaving the shell only; fill this with chopped pineapple, celery and sweet apple mixed with a mayonnaise. Place on ice until all but frozen and serve on pretty plate with cress, or a wreathe of tender young grape leaves.

**Tomato Salad.**

Drop the tomatoes into hot water to loosen the skins which must be at once stripped off. Arrange each tomato in a bed of lettuce leaves, pour over each a spoonful of mayonnaise and set away till cold. Serve with fresh cream cheese and toasted crackers.

In serving these salads nothing is a better accompaniment than very thin brown and white bread and butter. If desired a mixture of chopped olives and celery moistened with mayonnaise may be spread between the slices of bread, but generally this is better omitted.

## The Merry-Go-Rounds.

"Eola R." "Eola R." where are you? Come here, quick. "Lancelot" wants to see you. There, he is gone, but come any way for "there are others" who will be glad to welcome you; for instance, I want to talk to you.

Isn't this perfectly lovely weather? Everything is so nice and fresh, the woods and fields are so beautiful they entice one to stroll in them to hear the birds sing and to pick the flowers that are so sweet and pretty.

"Kaela," how far are you from the Antelope Hills? I have some old schoolmates living there and I am sure you would be great friends with them if only they should happen to be your neighbors. You like Oklahoma, do you not? I think I would, from what I hear of it, at least, I should like it for a while.

Ha! ha! "Walter Douglass," if we ever have another set of story tellers I shall vote for you as one of them. Your story reminded me of a time when an old cow taught me the difference between right and left, if not between right and wrong.

Papa and ma were going for a visit of a few days and asked me if I thought I could milk "Boss" while they were gone. I said "of course I can." Ma laughed and told me to be sure and get on the right side and keep away from the cow's heels, or I might come to grief. I very contemptuously sniffed at the advice, thinking—and saying—that I knew "right from left."

That evening "Lena Rivers" and I marched out, armed with a pail, cup, and milking-stool. After much "shooing" and driving, we got the cow in a corner and I sat down on my stool saying in my most dulcet tones—"So, Bossie, so," and proceeded to milk, when "Lena Rivers" said: "Oh, my! you're on the wrong side, go around her, quick."

"Not either," I answered and splash went some milk into the pail; then whack went Bossie's heels against me and crash I went into the wire fence with many oh's and ah's, while Boss coolly walked away with her head in the air, utterly declining all future overtures on my part, or promises to do "better next time."

Well, I learned to know "right from wrong" if I did not succeed in milking the cow.

"Lancelot," you must thank "Lena Rivers" for that valentine. I knew nothing about it until last week when she 'fessed up. Won't some of our story writers send a story on one of my favorite subjects, viz.: soldiers or bachelor girls? I am afraid I come too often and stay too long, but to even matters I will stay away longer after this visit.—"Unicetti."

Miss Prudence thinks that "Unicetti" need not feel any anxiety as to her welcome whenever the spirit moves her to visit the M. G. R. When we are tired of her company, we shall find means to let her know and until she has some intimation that she is not very welcome, she can keep right on coming.

"Grace," Ind., gives her idea of a true home:

Our motto is, I think, well chosen and especially adapted to use in our homes. As the subject of my "final" at school this year was, "Home, the grandest of all institutions." I have, of course, given more than usual thought to the means of making it happy.

I find that there are two kinds of homes: one may be compared to the frame of a beautiful harp with the strings removed. It is but the semblance of a home for from it there issues none of the melodies of loving hearts which we expect to hear when a family are living in peace and love, feeling that within the four walls of their house, is gathered all that makes life worth living. It is a home built on sand, which will not endure.

The second is a home built upon the rock of truth—a home that will last forever, for in it we find mutual affection, gentleness, refinement, love and forbearance. Of this home Integrity is the architect, Tidiness the upholsterer; it is warmed by affection, lighted by cheerfulness and ventilated by industry, while over all is the protecting canopy of God's love and blessing.

In the model home there will be no blasts of passion, no polar storms of coldness and hate; there shall be the refining influence of books and pictures, music and flowers, sympathy and mutual help, and surrounding all there is an atmosphere of peace and happiness which makes this home a heaven upon earth. Certainly the ideal home is the grandest of all institutions.

"Mine be a cot beside the hill;
A bee-hive hum shall soothe my ear.
A willow brook that turns a mill
With many a fall, shall linger near.

"The swallow oft beneath my thatch,
Shall twitter near her clay-built nest.
Oft shall the pilgrim lift the latch
And share my meal, a welcome guest."

"As Merry-Go-Rounds, our study should be to make our homes the happiest as well as the grandest of all institutions on earth.

"The day is passing, the sun is low,
With crimson and gold the sky is bright;
The shadows are lengthening—the sun sinks slow,
While o'er the earth spreads the sable night."

The beautiful spring-time is almost past and the trees and fields are again arrayed in their mantles of living green; already the flowers of spring have faded and all nature is eagerly welcoming the beauties of summer.

After a long absence I again take up my pen to write to my friends of the M. G. R. I have endeavored to keep to our motto, though I have often failed to do so, and I suppose I am not the only one of our number who has occasionally to make this confession, for we all have our weaknesses and failings. We should, however, persist in our endeavors to overcome these and in time, if we are faithful, we shall be able to gain the victory.

One of the greatest pleasures of my life is the cultivation of flowers and I have always managed to find time for this, even when busy with other matters. In connection with their culture I have written a number of articles for publication upon their care and habits.

As personal histories seem to be in order I will give a bit of my own. Born in Kentucky in 1872, education somewhat limited by circumstances, have taught school for five terms but my chief occupation is farming. My home is in the extreme eastern part of the state among the foothills of the Cumberland mountains where the country is somewhat rough, the climate mild and the country generally healthful.

The stories in this column have, so far, been very interesting and I hope this feature will be continued even after the present series is finished.

"Bro. Jonathan," your hero certainly placed the Humane Society in a very amusing situation. I think they would be more careful next time in choosing a "speaker."

"H. S. Robinson," your letter was good. "Queen Saba," have you forsaken us entirely? I, for one, would be glad to hear from you again. "Pericles," W. Va.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## VACATION TIME.

Good-bye, little desk at school, good-bye;
We're off to the fields and the open sky.
The bells of the brooks and the woodland bells
Are ringing us out to the vales and dells,
To meadow-ways fair, and to hill-tops cool;
Good-bye, little desk at school!

Good-bye, little desk at school, good-bye;
We've other brave lessons and tasks to try.
But we shall come back in the fall, you know,
And as gay to come as we are to go,
With ever a laugh and never a sigh;
Good-bye, little desk, good-bye!

—Frank Walcott Hutt., in Little Folks.

## The Loveliest Ever.

ELIZABETH AYRES.

I am the Loveliest Ever. I am a beautiful girl. I am heart's delight and the joy of life. I am a white and gray cat with yellow eyes. I am IT.

She says so, and She knows everything. I found her one night when the world was white with snow and her feet made it sing every step she took. I had on my thickest fur, but it was very cold and I was lost from the place where I lived. She spoke to me in the kindest voice, and asked, "Why, Kitty, where did you come from?"

I couldn't tell her so she would understand, but I decided to go home with her and be her cat. When She opened the door and went into the house, She

"I Am the Loveliest Ever."

she could not help getting to love me. I most forgot another name I have. It is the awful-fatal-beauty. I have so many names that some get slipped out of my mind. There's a Mr. James and a Mr. Will in this house, too. Mr. Will is a nice boy, but he pulls my tail. I have to pretend that I like it, because if I don't and try to get away, he pulls it all the more. He seems to think my tail is a handle, and sometimes when he lifts me by it I slap his hands with my claws. He says, "Ouch, you little devil." But at the table he puts things on the floor for me to eat when the lady which don't want me is not looking.

Mr. James doesn't talk to me very much. He lets me sleep on his bed, though, and Mr. Will says I've got him solid. I don't know what that means, but I guess it is a good way to have him. There is another lady which lives with me, and she lets me do about as I please. She is all the while holding white paper and scratching on it with a stick that makes black marks. Her lap is splendid to take naps in. When I get up and walk over the paper she says, "Kitty, I can't have you. Don't you see I'm busy?" That does not make any difference to Kitty Ketury. That is another name of mine.

I know she wants me, and I poke around until I get under the paper, and then I lie down and go to sleep. She keeps right on saying, "Kitty, I can't have you, I can't have you," but she does. I think I must have her solid, too. It's a good thing to have people solid. You can do anything you want to them, except scratch rugs. I don't see why rugs must not be scratched, but that is one thing they will not let me do in this house. The two ladies—they call them aunts—are the worst about it. She doesn't seem to care, and just laughs when I do it, and sings, "has anybody seen my cat?"

I suppose they are not her rugs, and that makes a difference. Sometimes I feel I must kick a rug or the, and I lie on the floor, roll up one corner and kick and bite and worry it until the Aunts see me. Then they jump up in the air and clap their hands and holler, "Kitty, stop it. You're a bad cat. Stop it, quick!"

It is strange they are so fond of rugs. They are where you have to walk on them, but you must not step on them. People are so funny. There's another thing I am not allowed to do, and that is to chew the tender green shoots of the umbrella plant. They are so sweet and juicy, and are such good eating for cats. I don't know why they call it an umbrella plant. I never saw any of these things growing out in the rain or under when the water is coming down from the sky. I like to eat the leaves of umbrellas, they are better than catnip, which always has catnip on the floor in the corner of the room. If it isn't there I just yowl and claw her dress until She gives it. She has learned to understand my language and speaks it very well.

It is a hard life sometimes, being an awful-fatal-beauty. Of course, it is very nice when strangers come to call and they say, "what a beautiful cat! Pure maltese, isn't she? What lovely green eyes!"

I always go into the parlor to show myself. I think people ought to see beautiful things. It is not pleasant when I am not feeling well. No one seems to take notice of me when I am thin and my fur is dull, and I get cross and scratchy and want attention, but I've found out how to be the Loveliest Ever I must be beautiful and never show temper. Once I was sick for weeks. It was an awful time. No one called me beautiful then. Even She forgot to say Loveliest Ever very often. It was "what a poor, wretched looking cat you are, Kitty, what ails you?"

How did I know what ailed me? I knew I felt bad inside, and it made me lose my beauty. If you are an awful-fatal-beauty you must not get sick, cross, or get thin so your sides run together. No one cares for you when you are only a backbone and four legs. I was that way a long time ago, but I got well and handsome again. Now I am it once more.

There is one thing I don't understand. What becomes of my children? I once had a large family, but all of them have disappeared except Peter, my youngest son. He had a number of brothers and sisters, but they got lost like that, and think She had something to do with their being taken away. She puts them in a box and I never see them again. Probably it is just as well. There would be about twenty of us now if all my children were alive, and the house might be overcrowded with cats. It would be bad for rugs and umbrella plants.

When She puts my kittens in the box I've heard her say, "No, it does not hurt them. They go to sleep and never awaken." She pours something out of a bottle into a sponge and then shuts it in the box with the children. I don't know what happens, but they never come back, and I never see them again. Two other of my sons besides Peter stayed with me for awhile. They were both named Jacob. A dog did something to Jacob that made him ill for always, and the other one went into a hole When I found him he was so sound asleep that his eyes would not come open. They never did. I took him into the room where they have rugs and laid him down on the floor. She was there, and said, "Isn't it a shame! We do have the hardest luck with cats."

That is the reason this Jacob is named Peter. She said it might take off the hoodoo. I never saw a hoodoo on the others, but I suppose She can tell a hoodoo when she sees it. I don't know how they look.

I am not sure yet how Peter is going to turn out, for he is very young and silly. He doesn't know how to manage people. He humps his back and spits under things and spits when any one comes near him. I have told him that is no way to get what he wants, but he will not listen to my advice. He is not a beauty, either. His coat is striped and he has faded blue eyes. His hind legs—really, I am ashamed of those hind legs. They look like a wishbone and are so wobbly. She says, "Well um is beautiful, anyway." I know better, he couldn't expect to be as pretty as his mother, but I hope he'll improve as he grows older. It would be a disgrace for a beauty to have a homely child.

I haven't any troubles at present except that the lady which didn't want me at first, will not let me keep Peter in her closet. I have taken him up there three or four times in one day, and have put him back in a dark corner, and told him to keep still. But no, he is not allowed to rest in peace. They always find him and carry him down stairs to the laundry, screaming and kicking like a low-born kitten. Boys have no manners until they are beaten into them.

I hope nothing will happen to Peter, although he begins to make me nervous, for he is getting old enough to chase my tail, and it is annoying. We are very happy together, Peter and I and She, of course. I am only a cat, but She wants me, and says I am her heart's delight, and you feel glad about everything when you are somebody's Loveliest Ever.

## Banner Puzzlers

For May.

Solutions—W. P. E., New York—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American general, born in Scotland in 1735, and died in 1818. He served with credit in the war of the Revolution, was elected to Congress in 1785, and made governor of Ohio in 1789. In 1791 he was disastrously defeated by the Miami Indians.

2.—DOUBLE TRIANGLE.

X
O X O
O O X O O
O O O X O O O
X
O X O
O O X O O
O O O X O O O

1.—A consonant.
2.—A bed; a hut.
3.—A mixture.
4.—Formed in a heap.
5.—A consonant.
6.—To flow back.
7.—To moan.
8.—Clothes dress.

Centrals give a name frequently applied to America.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

There is a circular park 250 rods in diameter, and within it is a circular lake, 125 rods in circumference. What is the area of the park exclusive of the lake?

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 17 letters. My 8-3-14-3 is an entrance; my 6-17-1-11-10-4 is to give to transmute; my 15-10-12 is burning heat; my 15-1-5 is single, in music; my 2-3-17 is a continent; my 2-3-17 is the organ of vision. My whole is the name of a favorite hymn.

5.—QUERY

Who can tell us the names of the wives of Henry the Eighth?

6.—QUOTATION

Who wrote: "Surely it is not true blessedness to be free from sorrow, since there is sorrow and sin in the world; but rather the part of every one who would not seek to throw it off."

**Answers to Puzzles of June 5.**

1—Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna.
2—Words forming hour-glass: [illegible] man, belay, scholar, [illegible] trait, Buffalo.

3—[illegible] each ride twice as far as the 4th, they should pay 4 shares of the ride which, with the 4th man's share, makes 7 shares; $8.40 divided by 7 equals $1.20 cents, the 4th man's share.

4—"Jesus wept."

5—[illegible] (I of Spain is not [illegible] buried, his remains being left to [illegible] mify.

6—Matthew Henry wrote: "Let prayer be the key of the morning and the bolt of the evening."

**Chat.**

The full set of puzzles used to-day was sent by Metta.

If the Academites do not wish to have this enterprising young lady get the [illegible] nership for new work every month, they had better send in some good, full ones themselves.

The Schoolmistress has no wish to show partiality to any one of her pets, and offers a variety of examples for their instruction; but when only a few are represented in the class each week she makes it necessary to recognize their faithfulness by inserting their work.

There were present this morning W. E. H. A. Winslow, Jas. M. Boyer and Geo. E. Sprinkle.

H. A. Winslow, strangers are always welcome. Come again.

Jas. M. Boyer, solutions must accompany all problems to ensure their use. Try again.

W. P. E., look out for an argument now. The author of that numerical problem claims there is a difference in the distance the two balls fell.

Geo. E. Sprinkle, your solutions are very nicely given and are saved for reference.

# THE BIG STRIKE.

## Coal Roads Make Public Their Side of the Case.

New York, June 11.—The presidents of the coal roads immediately affected by the strike of the anthracite coal miners made public to-day letters and telegrams which have passed between the operators and President Mitchell and other representatives of the miners. The operators say they have hesitated heretofore to make public these communications.

"The President of the United States," they argued, "having asked Mr. Wright, the commissioner of labor, to investigate the strike, the presidents of the coal companies have given him such facts as he desired, including this correspondence, and it is now given to the public."

The operators preface the correspondence with a brief history of the unionizing of the anthracite coal miners after the establishment of the United Mine Workers, originally an organization of bituminous coal miners, and recite that the agreement to an advance of 10 per cent in wages in 1901, following the strike of 1900, the abolishment of the sliding scale, and finally the invitation of February 14, 1902, to the operators to a joint conference to form a wage scale for the ensuing year.

The first letter is that of President Baer, of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, dated Philadelphia, February 18, 1902, and addressed, as were all replies, the operators say, to John Mitchell, president, and others, at Indianapolis. President Baer's letter sums up the attitude of the operators. He says:

"In the judgment of the companies I represent it is impracticable to form a wage scale for the whole anthracite region. The mining of anthracite coal is entirely different from that of bituminous coal.

"This company does not favor the plan of having its relations with the miners disturbed every year.

"We will always receive and consider the application of each man in our employ. We will endeavor to correct every abuse.

"There cannot be two masters in the management of business. The objection to your proposition is not alone that impracticability of forming a uniform scale of wages, but it is to the divided allegiance it creates. Discipline is essential in the conduct of all business. It is of vital importance in mining operations, where the disobedience of one man may endanger the lives of hundreds of his fellow workmen.

"Your organizations have no power to enforce their decrees and thereby insure discipline, and we have no power to maintain discipline except the power to discharge.

"A careful analysis of the results of last year's operations shows that the deficiency of our own mines has decreased 1,000,000 tons, because the contract miners have worked only 4½ to 6 hours a day.

"With no disposition to interfere with labor organizations in all honest efforts to better the welfare and condition of the working classes, we respectfully decline to join in any conference for the formation of a wage scale for the next year."

The information called for by President Roosevelt regarding the coal strike has been secured and will soon be presented to him in the form of an official report by Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor. The report will touch at the root of the difficulty and will explain the "real causes" leading to the great industrial conflict, which causes have been jealously guarded by both sides. Mr. Wright will not make any suggestions or recommendations.

President Mitchell made a presentment of the miners' side of the controversy. Late yesterday afternoon in the offices of the Delaware & Hudson Company, President Olyphant, of that company, and President Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and Thomas, of the Erie Company, discussed the strike from the standpoint of the operators.

## NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

London, June 13.—Lord Beauchamp and Lady Lettice Grosvenor, whose engagement is just announced in London, are two of the most popular young people in English society. Lord Beauchamp is the idol of the countryside at

Great Malvern, near which city he lives in his fine old house, Madresfield Court. Lady Lettice is the eldest of the two unmarried daughters of Lady Grosvenor, and is a sister to the Duke of Westminster. She has spent much of her time at Eaton Hall, the duke's country seat. She is passionately fond of horticulture. The date of the wedding has not been announced, but it will take place at Eaton Hall or at Grosvenor House, the home of the bride's mother.

## CELEBRATION OF TIPPECANOE

Lafayette, Ind., June 16.—The Tippecanoe Battlefield Association held its annual exercises in the Tabernacle at the battle grounds, yesterday. Special trains on all roads were run, and an immense crowd attended. The graves of the men who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe were beautifully decorated. An address was delivered by Hon. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, his subject being "Heroes in Homespun." Mr. Watterson was accompanied to the battleground by a committee of fifty prominent citizens. At the conclusion of the ceremonies on the battlefield, the party returned to the city, where Mr. Watterson was banquetted at the Lafayette club, and a reception was held.

### King Buys Coal Land.

New York, June 12.—Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, is reported to have bought within a few days 150,000 acres of the best coal land in West Virginia from two Pittsburg operators now in Italy. The price was about $8,000,000. The property is situated in the Pocahontas district.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

# MAJOR WALLER.

## His Views Upon Matters In the Islands.

San Francisco, June 13.—Major L. W. T. Waller, United States marine corps, by far the most interesting personage to reach here on the transport Warren which brought the battle-scarred remnant of the fighting Ninth infantry into post, expressed emphatic views on the matter of the war in the Philippines:

"You can't stop the revolution in the Philippines unless you take severest measures," said Major Waller. "You would hate to see your wounded and dead mutilated. I cannot describe the fearful condition in which we found some of the bodies of men under my command who were murdered by insurrectos. I received both verbal and written orders from General Smith to kill all insurrectos who were caught armed or who refused to surrender. It was the only thing that could be done, and I never questioned General Smith, with one exception. This exception I refuse to state. A fair estimate of the number of natives killed by the men of my command would be 400 to 500. These were all killed in battle, with the exception of eleven insurractos, at heart, who were tried by court-martial and shot. There was only one woman shot and she was only slightly wounded. She happened to be in the breastworks of a fort my men were storming."

"I have fought in every country in the world, except Australia," said Major Waller, but Samar—well hell is a winter resort compared to Samar."

The major spoke huskily through a deep cold that he had contracted during the home voyage on the transport, but he was obviously sincere. His dark eyes snapped and his nostrils twitched at the mention of the island that Gen. Jacob Smith had ordered him to convert into a howling wilderness.

"I left Samar a howling wilderness. They tried to make it that for us, but we made it a howling wilderness for them."

"Want any more of it?" was asked.

"No, I am getting to be an old man now."

His face relaxed. "I'm in my fifties. Besides they've surrendered and it is all over. It's always all over when they surrender in the Philippines," and a sarcastic smile curved under his mustache.

"Have you anything to say, major, regarding your court-martial on the charge of executing a Samar native without trial, or was that the charge?"

"The charge against me," he said, was murder—one plain word murder, and as for having anything to say about the court-martial of course I have. I objected to being court-martialed. It wasn't done at my pleasure. I was not consulted in the matter; I was simply court-martialed.

"I know who caused that court-martial; I know who brought it forward; I know who was at the back of it all and Washington knows as much."

# IN THE ISLANDS.

## Latest Mail Advices Concerning Affairs in the Philippines.

Manila, June 16.—General Davis, the commander of the American forces on the Island of Mindanao, has been informed by Datto Ada that two of the three Moros who murdered the American soldier named Lewis, were killed in the engagement at Bazan between Moros and Americans last May and that the other murderer has disappeared.

An American sentry, belonging to the engineers, was badly cut with a bolo in the hands of a Moro, while on duty near Vicars.

Several dattos under the sultan of Mindanao have called upon Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, and have asked him for American flags. This action on the part of the dattos is considered equivalent to taking the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Friendly natives in Manila say that a report is current among their countrymen that the five soldiers of the Fifth cavalry who were captured by the insurgents May 30, have been boloed to death near Terresa, in Morong province, Luzon. This report has not been confirmed by the American authorities of that district.

Twenty-five members of a band of insurgents, who were captured while fighting with General Lukban in Samar, took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were subsequently released. Four members of the band were killed in the engagements which resulted in the capture of their companions. The 25 who have sworn allegiance have seen General Chaffee and have promised to give him all the assistance in their power in the work of maintaining the present peace negotiations in Samar.

A commission has been sent to Samar to appoint Senor Llorentes governor of the island and to establish civil government there.

It is said that a general amnesty will be declared July 4; this amnesty will result in the release of the Filipino prisoners now on the Island of Guam. The prospects in the Island of Leyte for a speedy termination of the armed resistance there are bright. Since the ports of the island were closed surrenders of insurgents to the native constabulary have occurred daily.

## THE FRIARS' LANDS.

Rome, June 16.—The complete success of the negotiations between Judge Taft, governor of the Philippines, and the Vatican, on the subject of the friar lands in these islands, appears assured, four of the five cardinals composing the subcommittee of cardinals favoring the governor's proposals. Cardinal Steinhuber, a Jesuit, opposes them.

After the completion of the negotiations an acute conflict is expected between the Vatican officials and the Filipino religious orders regarding the disposition of the money which the United States will pay for the lands. The Vatican considers that the money ought to be given to the propaganda, or society of cardinals having the care and oversight of foreign missions.

### O'Gorman for Philippines Post.

Rome, June 17.—The Right Rev. Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of Sioux Falls, S. D., who has been in Rome for some time, will probably be selected apostolic delegate in the Philippine Islands.

## STEAMER IN A TORNADO.

Dubuque, Iowa, June 13.—A tornado overturned and sank the steamer Ravanna, at Maquoketa chute, four miles up the river, yesterday afternoon. The captain and three others were drowned. The steamer Teal rescued fifteen men, who clung to the bottom of the Ravenna.

The tornado struck the steamer without warning, and it keeled over to starboard. The crew were thrown into the water, but some of them managed to crawl up on the bottom of the upturned steamer.

## GEN. WOODS TALKS.

Boston, June 14.—During his visit to this city to-day, Gen. Leonard Wood, former governor-general of Cuba, expressed himself in no uncertain terms regarding the alleged irregularity in the expenditure of Cuban government funds in penditure of Cuban government funds in the interest of reciprocity. He declared that, acting as trustee for the island, he had spent the money to good purposes and had done simply what any good administrator would do in like circumstances.

# SIXTH WEEK

## Of the Great Coal Strike --Mine Operators Confident.

New York, June 14.—So confident are the mine operators of winning their struggle with their employes in the anthracite region that a statement has been issued at Wilkesbarre to the effect that when operations shall have been resumed fewer men will be employed. It is planned to reduce the number of mines one-third and increase wages one-third. In other words, the operators believe their forces can be reduced from an approximate of 147,000 men to 100,000.

The operators say they will not attempt to resume the mining of coal at all collieries.

### Fifth Week of Strike Ended.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 14.—To-day ends the fifth week of the anthracite coal miners' strike. Neither side has weakened an inch and each side stands just as firmly as did 35 days ago. Including those who are not on strike, but are affected by the suspension, there are approximately 165,000 men and2 boys idle. The efforts of the strike leaders to bring out the fire bosses is not meeting with as much success as they expected.

President Mitchell to-day received advices from West Virginia, which he says are extremely favorable to the strikers. One telegram from the Nanawha and New River districts, where a total of 13,000 men are employed, says that 12,100 men are on strike in that territory.

In regard to the statement from New York that the strike is teaching the operators to economize the working force at their mines and that after the strike is over less than 100,000 men will be used, General Manager Warriner, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, said to-day that neither his company nor the New Jersey Central Railway know anything of the origin of the story. A prominent official of the Lehigh Valley & Wilkesbarre Coal Company also denied all knowledge of the statement. President Mitchell says the idea embodied in the statement is absurd, even from the operators' viewpoint.

### Outrages at Hazelton.

Hazelton, June 14.—The home of James Applegate, at West Hazelton, was badly shattered to-day by an explosion of dynamite which had been placed near the side of the building by unknown parties. The family escaped injury. Applegate has been employed as special officer at the Cranberry colliery since the strike went into effect. Frank Pardee, superintendent of the Cranberry colliery, offers a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters. He says bloodhounds will be brought there to assist the police in running down the guilty parties.

Applegate, while returning from the Cranberry colliery, whither he had gone to report an account of the explosion and the consequent shock to himself and family, was held up by two men and relieved of his revolver. He made no resistance as four other armed men stood close by ready to assist if necessary in overpowering him. Applegate knows the men and they will be arrested.

Mrs. Applegate says she was told by a West Hazelton man that said fourteen houses would be dynamited if the men occupying them did not stop working at surrounding mines. Policemen ahe now looking for the person who is alleged to have made this threat.

## CHANGE IN LEVEL.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 14.—The contention of geologists that the recent seismis disturbances in Martinique would not only affect territory adjacent to Martinique, but would also be noticed in this country, is borne out by the following letter by Colonel H. G. Demming, of the United States geological survey, to Charles Walcott, director of the United States geological survey at Washington:

"During the past month I have taken, at various places in Pennsylvania in my geological work, a number of elevations above sea level and I have found in every case where elevations were taken previously that the present figures show higher elevations than before. It is possible that this is due to the seismic disturbances in Martinique and other islands southeastwardly from the United States. I found the variation to be from 2 inches to more than 24, on comparing them with older records at Honeybrook, Chester county; Columbia, Lancaster county; Gettysburg, Adams county; Newville, Cumberland, county, and Harrisburg, Dauphin county."

## KILAUEA IN ERUPTION.

Honolulu, June 4, via Victoria, B. C., June 12.—The transport Solace arrived here on June 1, from San Francisco, with a case of scarlet fever on board, and was at once put into quarantine. She will coal here, and leave for the Philippines at once.

The latest news from the Volcano Kilauea, Hawaii, indicates an outbreak. On Sunday, June 1, there were two explosions observed. Red ashes, gas and sulphur were thrown up. The cloud of smoke from the volcano was larger than usual. Severe earthquakes have been felt in Honeka district, a considerable distance from the volcano. Many Honolulu people are preparing to take steamers to the island of Hawaii, to witness the expected outbreak.

The Bank of Hawaii has agreed to come to the rescue of the government in the present financial difficulties. The bank will advance $150,000 to help the territorial treasury pay its warrants, taking treasury notes as security.

## SENATOR HANNA SAYS NO.

Florence, Ala., June 17.—Senator M. A. Hanna, of Ohio, in reply to a suggestion from Colonel Gutter Smith, of tihs city, that he become a candidate for President in 1904, has written Colonel Smith as follows:

"I appreciate sincerely the friendship which prompts the high compliment paid me in your suggestion, I am grateful for such confidence, but must insist that I am not to be considered in any sense a candidate for the nomination for President in 1904."

## EFFECT OF EARTHQUAKES.

Washington, June 12.—The recent earthquakes in Guatemala visited with awful consequences the prosperous coffee plantations of the republic, according to a report made public at the state department from United States Consul McNally at Guatemala City. While the coffee trees themselves suffered little damage, he says, dwellings, storehouses and coffee machinery on nearly all the estates were more or less seriously injured. The consul general says the coffee crop will not be one-half what was looked for before the visitation.

### Connecticut Constitutional Election

Hartford, Conn., June 16.—The fate of the new Connecticut constitution, which was submitted to the electors today, will not be known positively until the full returns have been received. The chief provision of the proposed constitution relates to representation in the legislature. Its adoption would leave about the same number of legislators as heretofore, but they would be redistricted so as to give the large cities more representatives at the expense of the towns and rural districts.

# IRRIGATION BILL.

## It Passed the House, as It Previously Had the Senate.

Washington, June 13.—The house today, immediately after the approval of the journal, resolved itself into committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the irrigation bill. General debate having closed yesterday, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) offered a substitute for the proviso in the first section providing that no part of the proceeds of the sale of public land, under the act of August 13, 1890 (for the endowment of agricultural colleges and mechanic arts) should be set apart or diverted to the irrigation fund.

The proviso for which the substitute was offered, provided that in case of a deficiency from the sale of public lands for college purposes under the act of 1890, such deficiency should be paid out of the treasury. Mr. Grosvenor, speaking to this amendment, opposed the whole bill. He declared that it would make the present railroad land grants four times as valuable as at present, and would so change conditions as to materially affect present farm land values.

He cited the case of the growing of sugar beets. All the evidence, he said, was that sugar from beets could be produced a cent a pound cheaper in the irrigated section of the west than in the east and he stated that with extensive competition in the west beet sugar growing could not be profitable east of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Burkett (Neb.) followed with a vigorous speech in support of the bill. If the millions spent to prevent the overflow of the lower Mississippi, he said, had been devoted to storing water at the headwaters, danger from flood would have disappeared below and the arid country about the headwaters would be blooming like the rose.

Mr. Robinson (Ind.) in opposing the bill challenged the advocates of the measure to prove that its principal promoters were not the big railroads of the west. Under the present system, he said, the major portion of the fund from the sale of lands went to the agricultural and merchant colleges. Under the system proposed by this bill that fund would be depleted for irrigation purposes and the colleges would have to fall back on the public treasury.

Mr. Newlands (Nev.) charged that the Grosvenor amendment was an attempt to defeat the whole measure. He declared the agricultural colleges had been consulted in the preparation of the bill and were satisfied with it.

Washington, June 13.—President Roosevelt is using his influence in every possibel way to secure the enactment of the irrigation bill into law at the present session of Congress. His interest in the measure has been such that he has had a number of conferences with senators and representatives in which he urged upon them the necessity for such a law. Representative Mondell, of Wyoming, saw him to-day, and at his request the President wrote a personal letter to Chairman Cannon, of the House committee on appropriations, in which he strongly expressed his views on the subject and included the hope that early and favorable action would be taken.

Upon leaving the White House Mr. Mondell said that the President had been of vast help to the irrigation cause and was himself confident that the bill drawn by the joint committee of Western senators and members would pass.

Washington, June 13.—In the debate on the irrigation bill in the house Mr. Olmstead (Pa.) replied to remarks made by Mr. Cushman (Wash.) some weeks ago, in which the Washington member denounced the committee on rules for its alleged tyrranous use of its power to prevent members from obtaining consideration for meritorious bills. He recited a long list of appropriations which the state of Washington had received at the present session and asked what Mr. Cushman, who declared himself in his speech as a "legislative liliputian," was roaring about.

"If this liliputian legislator secured all these appropriations," he asked, "what would a legislative giant have obtained?" (Laughter.)

Mr. Olmstead read a list of 85 bills Mr. Cushman had introduced, including one appropriating $5,000 for a commission to investigate the question of a "universal language."

"I presume," observed Mr. Olmstead, "that is the language we are to use when the rules committee has been abolished and every member can speak in behalf of his own bill whenever the spirit moves him."

Mr. Olmstead defended the machinery of the house, arguing that present legislative methods were necessary for the transaction of public business. Fourteen thousand bills had been introduced at the present session. The house would have to sit night and day for ten years to consider and pass on all of them. He went over the record to show that more bills had been passed and more unanimous consents had been accorded in the last congress than in the 49th and 50th congresses before the present system went into effect. He concluded by adjuring members in the language of a western music hall notice, "Don't shoot the fiddlers, they are doing the best they can."

## GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER.

Alexandria, Va., June 14.—An arrest that caused considerable excitement occurred last night when Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was taken into custody charged with violating the law affecting the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Electric railway, which provides for the separation of white and colored passengers. Miss Lee was arrested on complaint of Conductor Thomas Chauncey, and was escorted to police headquarters, where, after telling her story, she was released on her personal bond for appearance in court should the railroad company decide to prosecute the case.

Miss Lee boarded the car at Washington, D. C., and, without realizing it, had taken a seat in the portion reserved for colored people. She was comfortably seated, and, being encumbered with several bundles, declined to move to the forward part of the car, although the conductor explained the law on the subject to her and frequently requested her to move. At Washington street in this city she started to leave the car when she was informed by officers who had boarded it that she was in custody. At the police station she told her story calmly, but, after reaching the home of friends, she broke down completely and appeared to be greatly affected by the unfortunate affair.

## A PROMPT DENIAL.

Havana, June 16.—President Palma and General Gomez were questioned with regard to the story published in the United States that General Gomez had received $25,000 from the administration of the United States to withdraw from the presidential campaign in Cuba and to permit the election of General Palma.

President Palma indignantly denied that he had been a party to any scheme to have Gen. Gomez withdraw from the campaign in his favor. He also spoke for Gen. Gomez, who was present when Senor Palma was questioned on this matter. The president of Cuba said that to insinuate that Gen. Gomez had been bought off by a bribe of $25,000 was to question the honesty and integrity of Gomez himself, and that such attacks would pass unanswered.

# GROVER HONORED.

## He Receives Degree From Augustinian College.

Philadelphia, June 17.—The degree of doctor of jurisprudence (Juris Utrinsque Doctor) was conferred upon former President Cleveland to-day, during the commencement exercises of the Augustinian college of St. Thomas at Villa Nova, a suburb of this city.

Mr. Cleveland has the distinction of being the first person in the United

States to receive this degree. Among others who received honorary degrees is Baron Von Hengervar, Austrian ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Cleveland was accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland and several of the faculty of Princeton university. The Austrian ambassador was attended by Baron De Thodorovitch, Austrian viceconsul, and Baron Von Frankenstein, first secretary to the ambassador.

The ex-President then addressed the graduates, pointing out some of the duties and responsibilities they were entering upon, and concluded as follows:

"You may be sure that you will fail to meet these obligations if you are not constantly and solemnly impressed with the conviction that your educational advantages are only valuable as they better fit you to do your duty to your God, to your country and to your fellow men."

# MAYOR INDICTED.

## Minneapolis Executive Charged With Offering Bribe.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 17.—When the trial of Detective Christopher Norbeck, on the charge of bribery, in the police bribery cases opened to-day, W. W. Erwin, his attorney, arose and confessed that he did not know the whereabouts of his client. The disappearance of the accused caused great excitement and a bench warrant will be issued for him. Since the conviction of Gardener, special officer, and the commitment of Detective Harvey for perjury, Norbeck has been very despondent and has threatened suicide. His bail bond was for $5,000.

Another sensation developed when it became known that Albert A. Ames, mayor of Minneapolis, had been indicted by the grand jury on the charge of offering a bribe. The charge is that the mayor endeavored to have his secretary, Thomas R. Brown, appointed sheriff by the county commissioners when it became evident that Philip Megaarden would be removed from the office by the governor for misfeasance. In attempting to carry out this plan, he is alleged to have offered to so arrange matters that the $20,000 annual income of the sheriff's office should be divided equally between Brown and the three county commissioners who were to vote for him, forming a majority of the board.

The evidence to this effect was given before the grand jury by County Commissioners W. J. Nash and Edward Sweet.

Ames has been mayor of Minneapolis four times, having been elected thrice as a Democrat and again as a Republican in November, 1900, after having been out of office for some years. He is a veteran of the civil war in which he served as a surgeon, and is a G. A. R. man.

## HAWAIIAN VOLCANO CRATER IN A HOLE

Honolulu, June 10, via San Francisco, June 17.—Further reports from the Island of Hawaii indicate that the eruption of Hilauea is continuing, and many people there are planning to make the trip to witness the spectacle. At last accounts the eruption did not amount to more than a rise of lava from the smaller crater of Halemeuman, with sheets of flame. The active crater, instead of being on an eminence, is down in a basin seven or eight miles in circumference, with precipitous sides all around.

## FORT HALL LANDS.

Pocatello, Idaho, June 16.—To-morrow the rush for lands on the Fort Hall Indian reservation will be made. The boundaries of the reserve are lined with people ready to make a dash for the land, while some have gone so far as to squat right on the reservation, determined to hold the ground at all hazards. This is the result of the decision of the general land office to open the lands under the old "rush" system, instead of under the lottery plan as was adopted at the last land opening in the Indian Territory. The entries have all been made at the Blackfoot land office, and the start will be made at noon to-morrow.

The opening involves nearly 400,000 acres, ceded to the government by the Shoshone and Bannock Indians. It is estimated that about 300,000 acres are agricultural or grazing lands, which will be entered under homestead, lumber, stone and mineral laws, and all of these lands will be for persons who are first in the rush. That part of the reservation lying within five miles of this place is exempted from the general opening tomorrow, and will be sold at public auction at noon July 17.

## MASSACRE OF YAQUIS.

Tuscon, Ariz., June 12.—A prominent Arizona banker has arrived here from Priebas, Sonora, with details of a massacre of Yaqui Indians, men, women and children, Tuesday, in Santa Rosa canon, 38 miles from the Minas Prietas mines, by a detachment of Gen. Torres' troops.

The Mexicans secreted themselves along the sides of a canon, where the Indians were camped, having blocked the entrance. At daylight they poured a terrible and deadly fire on the unsuspecting Yaquis, killing men, women and children indiscriminately. Many of the killed were mere infants.

Sales of American agricultural machinery in Russia for 1901 broke all records; one firm alone sold $1,000,000. Germany now most active competitor.


# WILL SEND $2.50 FREE

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The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, published at Chicago, advised Dr. Miles to "by all means publish your surprising results." Prof. J. P. Ross, M. D., President of Rush Medical College, wrote in 1874: "Dr. Miles has taken two courses of my private instruction in diseases of the heart and lungs." Col. N. G. Parker, Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skillful physician in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." Col. A. M. Tucker, late General Manager of N. Y., L. E. & W. system of railways, says: "Dr. Miles' success as a physician has been phenomenal." Col. E. B. Spileman, of the 9th Regulars, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Your Special Treatment has certainly worked wonders when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000." Hundreds of other indorsements from prominent personages could be given would space permit.

When an experienced and wealthy physician offers to prescribe free $40,000 worth of Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, it is conclusive evidence that he has great faith in his skill. And when hundreds of prominent men and women freely testify to his unusual skill and the superiority of his New Individual Treatment, his liberality is certainly worthy of serious consideration.

The Doctor's new system of treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods.

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially prescribed for each case, FREE, with full directions we would advise them to send for a Copyrighted Examination Chart at once. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State street, Chicago.


# MAKES RECORD.

## National Bank of North America Takes $3,000,000 in Deposits Its First Day.

Chicago, June 17.—Three million dollars in deposits were received yesterday at the new National Bank of North America. This is more money than was ever taken on deposit by any other Chicago bank during its first business day. Two hundred accounts were opened, making the average amount in each $15,000.

Several of the accounts were from country bankers, but the majority of them were opened by city customers. A few certainly, quite a number probably, were started on balances checked out of other local banks. The officers were greatly pleased, of course, over the success of the first day's business.

"It has far outpassed our expectations," said B. A. Eckhart, chairman of the board of directors. "We have established a new record in Chicago in the matter of deposits on the opening day, and we are naturally proud of the fact. We hope now to have $5,000,000 by the time we are called upon by the comptroller for our first statement, and if we get it we shall feel that we have done remarkably well."

The National Bank of North America was first thought of about 45 days ago. I. N. Perry, the president, was the central figure in the promotion. It has $2,000,000 capital and $500,000 paid in surplus. The rooms it occupies, which were formerly used by the old Metropolitan National, have been neatly decorated.

## BISHOP FARLEY.

New York, June 14.—Bishop John Murphy Farley, who has been indorsed by the American bishops and clergy for succession to the vacant see of New York, has been auxiliary bishop of that diocese since 1895. He is one of the most scholarly men in the American Roman Catholic hierarchy. Born in Ireland, in 1842, he was educated partly at home and party at St. John's college, in

this city. He was made secretary to Cardinal McCloskey in 1872 and served in that capacity until the death of the late cardinal. In 1884 he was made monsignore by the pope and in 1891 he became vicar general of New York. Bishop Farley has received several high honors at the hands of the pope, notably that of domestic prelate, which Leo XIII. gave him in 1892.

## FOUND HER FATHER.

Chicago, June 13.—A young woman who had been kidnaped when 4 years old and separated from her family for twelve years was found in Chicago by her father. The woman is Mrs. Nathaniel Bloom, 718 West Sixty-third street. Her father is M. Nathan, a wealthy business man of 25 Jefferson street, New York.

Mrs. Bloom, who is 16 years old, was identified by a scar on her face and by her close resemblance to her father.

While playing in front of her home in Hoboken, N. J., Mr. Nathan's daughter, Mary, then 4 years old, was stolen supposedly by a woman of the name of Mrs. Greene. This was in August, 1890. It was thought at the time that the woman went to Chicago, but no trace of her or the child could be found.

Mrs. Greene until her death a short time had been living at 184 New York street, Aurora, having with her a girl supposed to be her child. While delirious the woman said the girl was not her daughter and related some of the facts of the kidnaping.

In the meantime the girl married Nathaniel Bloom, who is an Englewood carpet dealer. Mrs. Bloom told her husband of Mrs. Greene's conversation and he started an investigation which ended in the finding of the girl's father.

## DINNER TO GEN. WOOD.

Boston, June 14.—A dinner was given in honor of General Leonard Wood and his staff at Hotel Somerset last evening by about forty of Boston's representative citizens. President Eliot, of Harvard expressed the admiration that all felt for Gen. Wood's work in an educational way for Cuba.

Gen. Wood outlined his work while governor general of the island and told of the many changes that had been wrought there during American occupation.


# KING EDWARD

## Attacked by Lumbago Caused by Exposure in Rain.

London, June 16.—King Edward, who was attacked yesterday by lumbago, following a chill contracted while receiving the troops at Aldershot, is very ill. Rain is falling, and he could not possibly risk attending the grand review to-day. The Prince of Wales receives the salutes in the king's stead.

The king's illness has become of a much more serious nature than at first expected. Yesterday the king was in low state and laudanum was administered to allay pain. Complications were feared this morning.

King Edward's indisposition, considering the near approach of the coronation, is bound to cause much anxiety. It is understood that his majesty is "run down" to some extent as a result of his constant attention, during the past few weeks, to numerous state duties and obligations.

When questioned regarding the alarmist reports circulated about the health of King Edward, his majesty's private secretary, Sir Francis Knolly said:

"The best answer I can give is that the king is going to Windsor this afternoon."

London, June 17.—It is officially announced that King Edward is much better this morning.

The king passed a good night and his progress towards complete recovery is uninterrupted.

The precautionary measures ordered by his physicians are due to the necessity for husbanding his strength in view of the fatigues of coronation week. Therefore the king will remain at Windsor Castle to-day.

He was keenly disappointed at being unable to attend the Ascot Heath race meeting to-day, which he intended to open with all the state ceremonial of the early days of Queen Victoria. He hopes, however, to be present Thursday, gold cup day. Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales went to the races to-day.


## A BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN.

Paris, June 11.—The engagement of the Countess of Stavra to Captain Hugo de Bathe has just been announced. The countess is an American girl who has long resided in Europe. She married the Count of Stavra, who died about a

year ago, and all Paris has been asking since then whom she would marry. The countess was formerly Miss Mabel Tilton. She is enormously wealthy, has grace, chic and charm, and is a beauty. In Europe she has been commonly known as "the beautiful American."

## THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

London, June 11.—The newspapers here continue to discuss the British shipping combine, as though the project has assumed much more tangible shape than is yet admitted by those who are in a position to know facts. The Westminster Gazette to-day intimates that the Cunard line will not join in forming the proposed British-Canadian line and says the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, favors subsidizing the latter project rather than the Cunard plan, which is more specially directed against the Morgan shipping combine. According to the Westminster Gazette the capital of the Canadian-British line will be £10,000,000, of which £8,500,000 will be expended on six 25-knot vessels and a dozen freight steamers. The promoters, it is added, anticipate a total subsidy of £50,000, besides an imperial guarantee of interest on the capital amounting to £500,000 yearly.

## REMITTING TAXES.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—In official circles it is hoped that the prevailing discontent throughout the empire will be diminished perceptibly by the remission of the arrears of taxes from the peasantry. It has been decided by the council of state to remit the amount of $12,500,000, and the ukase will be promulgated to-morrow, which is the feast of the Trinity, by M. de Ploehwe, minister of the interior.

## IMPORTANT INVENTION.

London, June 14.—In the course of a lecture last night before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, William Marconi announced that he had invented a highly sensitive magnetic director of electric waves by which it was possible to read about thirty words per minute in wireless telegraphy.

### Spanish Treaty Delayed.

Madrid, June 17.—It was announced to-day that the Spanish-American treaty of friendship will not be ready for conclusion before the autumn when the return here of the United States Minister Bellamy Storer, is expected.

### Rebels Defeated.

Canton, June 12.—The rebel force, which has been investing Kwei Lin capitol of the southern province of Kwang Si, has been defeated by the imperial troops.

## TO CONFEDERATE DEAD.

Columbus, O., June 14.—At the annual memorial services held at the confederate cemetery, at Camp Chase, today, a monument erected by Col. Wm. H. Knaus, of this city, to the confederate dead, was dedicated. Gen. J. B. Gordon will accept the monument on behalf of the Confederate Veterans' association.

The presentation speech was made by Governor Nash. Flowers were strewn upon the graves, received from more than a score of southern cities.

The monument is in the form of a handsome stone arch, surmounted by a heroic bronze statue of a confederate private soldier looking southward.

## FATAL FIRE.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Fire broke out this afternoon in the mill of H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., manufactures of leather good, Second and Oxford streets, and destroyed that plant and several adjoining properties, including the Third Reformed Presbyterian church. A number of employes of the Rosenblatt factory were forced to jump from the windows. Half a dozen girls were taken to a hospital seriously injured. The fire was still spreading at 3 o'clock.

The police report that eight bodies are in the ruins of the Rosenblatt building. Over 20 persons are reported injured as a result of jumping from the windows and by falling walls.


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By our system of home instruction any person can, by using his spare hours at home for a few weeks, without neglecting other duties, become a skilled bookkeeper or cashier. There is an equal chance for boys and girls. Both are in demand. The call for bookkeepers and cashiers in cities is constant. Don't fail to write to-day for full particulars. Address Michigan business institute, 25 Institute Building, Kalamazoo, Mich.


# COL. LYNCH.

## Member of Parliament Who Was an Officer in the Boer Army.

London, June 14.—Bow street police court was crowded this morning, when the investigation into the charge of high treason brought against Col. Arthur Lynch, formerly of the Boer army, was begun. Lynch, who was elected a member of parliament from Galway, in November last, was arrested at New Haven Wednesday, upon landing from France. Mrs. Lynch and other friends of the accused were present. The solicitor general, Sir Edward Carson, in opening for the prosecution alluded briefly to Col. Lynch's Australian birth, his residence in Paris, and his departure thence to the Transvaal in January, 1900.

"The case for the prosecution," said Sir Edward, "will be that on arriving in South Africa, Lynch took service with the Transvaal government, raised a regiment of which he acted as commander, to fight in behalf of the Boers, and actively fought against Gen. Buller's operations.

"Lynch was in Pretoria January 15, 1900," the solicitor general continued, "and wrote to the Transvaal authorities notifying them of his desire to take up arms. January 18 he signed a valid certificate, describing himself as Irish, a British subject, and as born in Australia, but declaring his willingness to fight for the South African republic in order to maintain and defend its independence. Lynch also took the oath of allegiance as a full burgher, the certificate enabling him to do so as well as to accept a commission from the Transvaal government. Lynch then raised the so-called Irish brigade, joined

# NAVAL MANEUVERS

## The President Discussing the Propriety of His Attending.

Washington, D. C., June 16.

The President is discussing with his advisers the propriety of his attending the naval maneuvers in the Carribbean next winter. The question of whether Secretary Hay would act for him while he is absent is considered interesting and important practice. He very much wants to go. It will be the most important drill in the annals of the navy. On this Senator Platt, of Connecticut, one of the highest authorities, says:

"The belief that the President cannot leave the United States is more of a popular delusion than anything else. The sea is common property and belongs to no nation. The supreme court of the United States has held time and again that the flag of the United States on all American warships floats over American territory, and that the sea is American territory wherever these vessels happen to be. This being so, I cannot think the President would necessarily be out of the United States. While on an American warship in the West Indies would not necessarily imply inability to exercise the powers of his office, when he might be reached by a dispatch at any time."

Should President Roosevelt carry out his present desire, he would be the first President of the United States to visit foreign waters while holding office. Presidents have gone to Ft. Monroe, New York harbor and even to the Gulf to watch warships drill on a large scale, but it invariable has been arranged that the work should be conducted well within sight of land, and close to some naval station. President Arthur, upon one occasion, made a trip from Savannah to Hampton Roads on the old dispatch boat and is probably the only President who has gone so far to sea either upon a government ship or any other type.

The President, according to Senator Platt's construction of the finding of the supreme court, could go to Porto Rico, Guam, the Hawaiian islands, or even to the Philippines on a United States war vessel, actually land and spend some time, and still be President of the United States. In any of these possessions he would be within the sovereignty of the United States, but while upon such a voyage should he set foot either within or upon the possession of some other nation, he would at once cease to be President.

## TO BE A REAR ADMIRAL.

Washington, June 14.—Capt. Charles E. Clark, whose promotion to an admiralty is authorized by the bill introduced into the house by Congressman Foss, is one of the most modest and at the same time most capable officers in the navy. His great record on the Ore-

gon, during the war with Spain, won the admiration of the whole country at the time. Capt. Clark is a native of Vermont, was born in 1840, and has been in the naval service of his country since 1860, in which year he was graduated from Annapolis. He has held the rank of captain since 1896.

Washington, June 16.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to the Senate: Captain Charles E. Clarke to be advanced seven numbers in rank and to be a rear admiral in the navy.

## NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Washington, June 16.—A new set of designs for United States postage stamps of the series of 1902 are being prepared at the bureau of engraving and printing in this city. A new stamp will be added with a value of 13 cents to facilitate the foreign registered letter business. In the new series the stamps will have an arch over the picture, with eagles in the two upper corners, while the words "United States of America" will supplant "United States postage." The word "postage" will appear at the bottom before the denominational value of the respective stamps.

A picture of Grant will be printed upon the 4-cent stamps instead of that of Lincoln, which will be given the 5-cent stamp, upon which the likeness of Grant now appears. Martha Washington will appear upon the 8-cent stamps instead of Sherman, while the new 13-cent stamp will bear a likeness of Benjamin Harrison. The $1 black stamp will have the head of Farragut instead of Commodore Perry as at present. The remaining denominations will remain unchanged. The special delivery stamp will carry a representation of a messenger mounted upon a bicycle, and will be printed in red, instead of a messenger running. The new McKinley postal cards will be placed on sale before the first of July.

## IRRIGATION BILL PASSED.

Washington, June 14.—The house passed the irrigation bill by a vote of 146 to 55. The bill already has passed the senate. The bill as passed creates a reclamation fund from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, less the amount paid to local land offices, and that the per cent due the state under existing laws for educational purposes, the reclamation fund to be used for the construction and maintainence of irrigation works in the states and territories enumerated.

## LEMLY TO BE RETIRED.

Washington, June 17.—The report of the naval retiring board which examined Captain Lemly, the judge advocate general, has been placed in the hands of the President by Secretary Moody. The board condemns Captain Lemly physically and he will go on the retired list soon. He is at present in Salem, N. C., where his sister died half an hour before his arrival from Washington last Saturday. He is to be continued in the office of judge advocate general, notwithstanding his retirement, by designation of the secretary until some permanent policy has been defined as to his office.

### Hobson May Be Retired.

Washington, June 17.—Constructor Hobson has received a three months' leave of absence on account of the condition of his eyes. He is now on special duty at Elizabethport, N. J. Naval constructors are badly needed just now, but Secretary Moody felt that he could not disregard the appeal. Hobson will have another examination and probably be retired.


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Purely Vegetable, Mild and Reliable. Cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels. Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Dizzy Feelings, Dyspepsia,

One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm Street, New York.


# NEW PENSION LAW.

## Widows for Second Time to Be Restored to Rolls.

Washington, June 17.—The house has adopted resolutions appropriating $25,000 for the preparation of plans for a memorial in this city to Abraham Lincoln, $100,000 toward the erection of a monument to the prison ship martyrs, who died off Brooklyn, as a result of the cruelties to which they were subjected by the British during the revolutionary war, and $10,000 for the erection of a monument at Fredericksburg, Va., to the memory of Gen. Hugh Mercer, who was killed during the revolutionary war. The resolution is to carry out an authorization made for this purpose in 1777, by the continental congress.

Two bills were passed yesterday afternoon to amend the general pension laws, one to provide for the restoration to the pension rolls of widows of soldiers who subsequently married and were again widowed or divorced, and of dependant mothers and sisters, and one to increase the pension of those who have lost a limb or were totally disabled in the military or naval service.

The latter bill also carried an important provision to increase the pension of a soldier under the dependent act of 1890, from $12 to $30 per month, when such pensioner requires frequent or periodical attendance.

# THE MILLION MARK

## Number of Pensioners Increasing Rapidly. Mr. Ware Annoyed.

Washington, June 16.—One million pensioners on Uncle Sam's roll. This is the great total that is likely to be soon reached. Instead of diminishing the number of pensioners is steadily increasing, and the million mark may be passed in a short time. A special statement that was made up at the request of the commissioner showed the total of 998,305 pensioners on the rolls April 30.

Should Congress adopt some legislation favorable to pensions next year, or soon thereafter, there would be no way of telling how many pensioners Uncle Sam would have on his roll. It may surprise some to know that there are now pending in the pension office 355,259 claims for pension, of which 33,611 are due to the war with Spain.

Commissioner Ware is having a difficult time in trying to lay down a policy for considering pension matters. He has been pursued by a perfect army of attorneys and Grand Army of the Republic men and by people on the other side of the question, who want to influence him one way or the other. He says they actually follow him out to Kansas and try to reach him through his wife and even more distant relatives.

## THE TERRITORIES.

Washington, June 14.—The senate committee on territories to-day decided to take up for consideration early in the next session of congress the omnibus statehood bill, admitting into the Union the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. The decision was reached by a strict party vote, the Republicans voting in the affirmative and the Democrats in the negative. This vote was preceded by two votes on motions made by Democratic members looking to the consideration of the bill during the present session.

## INVITING THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, June 14.—Senators Proctor and Dillingham, of Vermont, and Gallinger and Burnham, of New Hampshire, to-day invited the President to visit their states when he goes to Maine. They specially invited him to attend the soldiers' reunion at Wiers, N. H., in August, and the Concord, N. H., State fair; also to visit Corbin's Park, where Senator Proctor has a country seat. The President indicated that he probably would be able to accept the invitations, also that on his return he would stop at Brattleboro and other places in Vermont.

Washington, June 16.—President Roosevelt to-day received a call from a delegation of citizens of Cincinnati, headed by Senator Foraker, who invited him to attend the fall festival to be held in that city during September. The President probably will arrange matters so as to be there September 2. Those composing the delegation were Nat Henchman Davis, chairman; State Senator Nicholas Longworth, F. W. Foulds, president of the chamber of commerce; Geo. Puchta, president of the Business Men's club, and Fred A. Geir, president of the Manufacturers' club.

## ACTION DEFERRED.

Washington, June 14.—Representative Hepburn, chairman of the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, together with the members of the sub-committee of that committee, appointed to confer with the President in regard to the new department of commerce bill now before the committee, conferred with the President to-day on that subject.

After the conference Mr. Hepburn stated that there would not be time for this contemplated action at the present session of congress and that it was practically settled that the measure would go over until the next session.

## PAN-AMERICAN DEFICIT.

Washington., June 14.—The New York members of the house of representatives were before the house committee on appropriations yesterday to ask an appropriation of $600,000 to cover the deficit of the Buffalo exposition. Representative Alexander, of Buffalo, who spoke for the delegation, said that the shooting of President McKinley had a depressing effect on the exposition towards its close when there was the greatest expectation of large returns and that under normal conditions there would have been a much larger income.

## CUBAN MINISTER PRESENTED

Washington, June 16.—At the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock this morning Senor Gonzales De Quesada, the new Cuban minister, was escorted to the White House by Secretary Hay and presented his credentials to President Roosevelt. The new minister was unaccompanied by any attache. It had been expected that the speeches exchanged between the President and the minister would be important and interesting, but it was quite otherwise and the exchanges were exceedingly formal and conventional.

### Consul to Pretoria.

Washington, June 16.—J. E. Proffit, of West Virginia, has been decided upon as consul to Pretoria, South Africa.

# SPOONER BILL.

## Text of Measure Favored by Republican Senators.

Washington, June 17.—The Republican members of the senate committee on Cuban relations to-day finally agreed to the acceptance of the Spooner bill, providing for reciprocity with Cuba and decided to ask that a conference of Republican senators be called for to-morrow night to consider its terms.

This conclusion was reached at a meeting of the Republican members of the committee to-day. After the meeting adjourned, the text of the bill was made public. It is a substitute for the house bill and is as follows:

"When the republic of Cuba shall have enacted a law or laws establishing preferential rates of customs duties on any or all articles the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, imported into Cuba, which preferential rates shall in the opinion of the President of the United States constitute a satisfactory equivalent for the reduction hereinafter provided in the rate of customs duties upon articles, the growth, production or manufacture of Cuba imported into the United States and he shall so declare by proclamation thereupon and thereafter so long as such preferential duties shall be continued by the government of Cuba, not longer, however, than five years, the duties levied, collected and paid upon such article so exported from Cuba to the United States shall be eighty per cent of the duties specified in the act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897, and any amendment thereof, provided ever that it shall be the duty of the President to thoroughly investigate, through the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States in Cuba and by such other means as he may deem necessary to employ for the purpose, whether the tariff concession herein before provided upon articles the growth, production or manufacture of Cuba substantially inures, so far as the articles of sugar and tobacco are concerned, to the benefit of the producer of said articles in Cuba, and if the President shall be satisfied from such investigation that the substantial benefit of said concession upon either of said articles is inuring to the purchasers thereof, individual or corporate in the United States, it shall be his duty to so declare by proclamation to that effect, and thereupon and thereafter so long as said conditions shall continue there shall be levied and collected upon such articles or that one of them on which said conditions exist, the rate of duty levied and collected by law upon such article or articles coming into the United States from other foreign countries."

The house committee on military affairs to-day ordered a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Bartlett, of Georgia, directing the secretary of war to furnish the house information as to what amounts were paid by United States officers in Cuba to F. B. Thurber or other persons for advocating Cuban reciprocity. The action of the committee caused some surprise, as a somewhat similar resolution was voted down about a week ago. The change is said to have been influenced to some extent by the pending controversy on the Cuban reciprocity bill.

Representative Hay, of Virginia, called up the resolution and his motion for reconsideration prevailed, two Republicans as well as three Democrats voting for it.

### Root Assumes Responsibility.

Secretary Root has assumed full responsibility for the payment of money to Gen. Gomez by Gen. Wood, during the American occupation of Cuba and if Congress asks for an explanation of the matter he stands prepared to furnish what he regards as the most convincing proofs that the payments were dictated by the wisest statesmanship.

# WAR SHIPS TO BE SENT

## American Interests to Be Protected In Venezuela.

Washington, June 17.—The cabinet to-day discussed the situation in Venezuela, so far as it is revealed in the press dispatches and in some cablegrams received by commercial companies operating in that country. It was decided that one or two warships should be sent at once to La Guayra. The action was not taken upon definite advices, but in pursuance of the general policy in looking after American interests in case of disturbance. While the orders have not yet been given, it is said that the Cincinnati and the Topeka, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, which have been held in readiness for this very service, will be dispatched at once to La Guayria, where they should arrive at the end of the week.

## BILL TO GIVE SCHLEY FULL PAY

Washington, June 17.—The senate committee on naval affairs to-day authorized Senator Hale to make a favorable report upon Senator McComas' bill giving Admiral Schley the full pay of a rear admiral on the active list of the navy. As a retired officer he now receives only three-fourths pay of a rear admiral on the active list. The bill was amended by the committee so as to eliminate the preamble reciting that the admiral was in absolute command of the American forces at the time of the battle with Cervera's fleet off Santiago.

## THE PHILIPPINE BILL.

Washington, June 14.—The house committee on insular affairs to-day arranged the details of the coming debate on the Philippine civil government bill. General debate is to continue from next Thursday until the following Monday and thereafter on Tuesday and Wednesday the measure is to be open to amendment under the five-minute rule, with a final vote at 4 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, June 26.

## NO REBATE WANTED.

Washington, June 16.—President Palma, of Cuba, has indicated to President Roosevelt his conviction that the rebate proposition relative to Cuban sugar would not be only very objectionable in itself, but would be extensively expensive and almost impossible to carry out in the distribution.

### Is Now a Law.

Washington, June 13.—The President to-day signed the river and harbor bill.


# I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.


# MORGAN'S SCHEMES

## Greater Than Any the Public Has Dreamed Of.

New York, June 17.—John W. Gates, who was a passenger on the first twenty-hour train to Chicago, talked freely during the trip, says a special to the Journal.

"In a very few years," said he, "all the railroads will be comprised in three or four great systems. The Vanderbilts will own one, the biggest, Harriman will be at the head of another, and, well, Jim Hill, the greatest of all railroaders, has his now. Railroad stocks will become so valuable they will be wiped out of the market."

Speaking of J. Pierpont Morgan and his appearance at the Choate dinner in court dress, Mr. Gates said:

"Well, he wanted to see the king and when you're in Rome you must do as the Romans do. I would have done it and I would look fine in short trousers.

"Morgan is the greatest financier the world has ever seen. He is not vain. I know he cares nothing for money, nothing for distinction. He has a big mind and big ideas, and he gets his enjoyment in life by working them out. He is in his infancy yet.

"He has schemes vaster than any the public has yet dreamed of, and they will all be carried out successfully. Interests all over the world will come into his power in the next few years.

"He has the greatest following any man ever had, and the reason is that he makes money for all of them. Hundreds of Wall street men are growing rich merely by following suggestions made by him. He is willing to let others win and has no hankering to become a billionaire.

"Of course, it may seem undemocratic to many for Morgan to appear in court dress, but you can bet that he didn't humble himself before the king; he is an American to the core and his greatest ambition is to see his own country have in its grasp the whole world. It will, and in thirty years the United States can buy all the rest of the world, and not miss the money."

# NATIONAL LEADERS WANT REAFFIRMATION

## But Kansas City Platform Has Many Disgusted Enemies.

Springfield, Ill., June 17.—When the Democratic state convention was called to order this morning, none knew exactly what the gathering would bring forth in the way of a platform. The strife over that began to get warm yesterday afternoon and was still on. The question at issue was merely one of policy and expediency.

Advocates of absolute silence on the Kansas City platform and of a brief declaration for "the fundamental principles" of Democracy had the field to themselves until yesterday afternoon. The arrival of Congressmen J. R. Williams, Caldwell and Jett from Washington gave reaffirmation a boom.

Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Congressman DeArmond, of Missouri, who are regarded by most Illinois Democratic congressmen as the real party leaders in Washington, advised their Illinois colleagues to insist upon reaffirmation.

Indiana was cited as an example of what might follow silence. There the Democratic convention ignored Bryan, silver and the last national platform, and every Republican newspaper in the state, little and big, has been since making life miserable for its Democratic neighbors with sarcastic references to the way Democrats insisted in 1896 and 1900 that they were right on the silver question.

It was said Congressman Thomas M. Jett, of Hillsboro, would offer a reaffirmation plank, and Congressman Williams would help him, and probably Judge O. P. Thompson, of Jacksonville.

"Congressman Jett will be on the committee on resolutions," said Congressman B. F. Caldwell, "and I suppose he will present a plank on which all Democrats can stand. Do I think that this convention will ignore the Kansas City platform? This will be a Democratic convention, sir, and I shall not anticipate any act of folly."

Lawrence B. Springer was temporary chairman of the convention, and in his short address he did not refer to the Kansas City platform. He roared about the trusts, the tariff and the Philippines, but did not breathe of silver or Bryan.

Milliard F. Dunlap for state theasurer. John L. Pickering for clerk of the supreme court, and nothing positively settled regarding the minor offices, was the situation, so far as candidates were concerned.

At the conclusion of Mr. Springer's address, the temporary organization was made permanent.

## THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Washington, June 14.—The President will start on a somewhat extended trip through the West and Northwest during the latter part of September. He accepted invitations to go to Detroit, Minneapolis, and other cities, returning by way of Springfield, Ill., where he will attend the state fair on October 2. This date was decided on to-day, when Senator Collom presented a delegation, headed by President Conrad, of the fair association.

Some time in October the President will take a trip through the Southwest, his objective points being the fair at San Antonio and a bear hunt in the swamps of Mississippi. The itinerary for this trip has not been definitely arranged. The journey may include points in Kansas and Nebraska going out and New Orleans and other Southern cities returning.

Senator Foraker saw the President today to arrange for the call of a committee who want the President to visit Ohio while he is in the West.

## BREAKFAST WITH HANNA.

Washington, June 14.—President Roosevelt, Secretary Root and Postmaster General Payne this morning took breakfast with Senator Hanna at the latter's residence on Lafayette Square. During the meal Cuban reciprocity was talked over but the discussion was along general lines.

Those present said that the breakfast was devoid of any political significance and in corroboration of this statement, said the ladies of the party were present throughout the breakfast. Senator Hanna to-night will leave for Cleveland to attend the wedding of his daughter on Monday.

### Double Tragedy.

Columbus, O., June 17.—Harry W. Bragg, a private in Company F, 20th United States infantry, last night shot and killed Mrs. Lizzie Tibbits, and then shot and killed himself. The tragedy was enacted on the grounds at the Columbus barracks and jealousy was the motive. Bragg, whose home is in Pelican, Wis., served in the Philippines in the 34th U. S. volunteers.

L. H. Shear, agent Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, Muskegon, Mich., disappeared, leaving debts at from $25,000 to $50,000; his accounts also under investigation; reward offered for his arrest.

President Mitchell, of United Mine Workers, ordered strike of soft coal miners in Morrisdale (Pa.) district; 42,000 miners in district affected.

# CROP CONDITIONS

## Generally Average Well. Too Much Rain in Some Sections.

Washington, June 17.—The following is the weather bureau's summary of crop conditions:

Highly favorable temperature conditions prevailed during the week in the great corn states of the central valleys; the central and west gulf states suffered from excessive heat, and the district from the upper Missouri valley to the New England coast has experienced temperature too low for favorable growth. The lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and the southern portion of the upper lake region, where, in previous weeks, farm work has been interrupted by the heavy rains, and crops in portions of these districts are much in need of cultivation. Abundant rains have effectually relieved the drouth in the South Atlantic states, but the almost entire absence of rain in the central and west gulf states has intensified the drouth conditions previously existing in these sections. Weather conditions on the Pacific coast were favorable, except in Oregon and Washington, where the nights were too cool. Corn has made rapid growth in Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana and in portions of Illinois and Iowa, and is much improved in Ohio. In portions of Iowa and Northern Illinois the crop has suffered from heavy rains, and in Wisconsin and Michigan from both excessive moisture and low temperatures. In Kentucky, Tennessee and generally throughout the Middle and South Atlantic states, corn is doing well, but is suffering seriously from drouth in the central and west gulf states, and is being cut for fodder in portions of Texas. Winter wheat has made generally favorable progress during the past week, further improvement being reported from the Ohio valley and lake region. In Northern Illinois the crop has suffered to some extent from heavy rains, and much lodging on rich soils is reported from Wisconsin.

Harvest has begun in Kansas and Southern Illinois, and has progressed under favorable conditions in Missouri, is about finished in the Carolinas and Tennessee and wheat is ripening in Southern Nebraska with very promising outlook. Winter wheat continues in promising condition in Washington and Oregon and a good crop is being harvested in Southern and central California. Spring wheat has been damaged in flooded valleys in portions of Iowa, but is doing well in the drier portiops of the state and some of the late sown in South Dakota is weedy. With these exceptions, the crop is in excellent condition through the spring wheat region. Oats have suffered some injury in northern Illinois and portions of Iowa from heavy rains and too rank growth is reported from Nebraska and Wisconsin; elsewhere throughout the central valleys and lake region the crop has advanced favorably and in promising condition, but less favorable reports are received from the middle and south Atlantic states.

# BOER SURRENDER ISCOMPLETED

## Less Than 17,000 Burghers Were in the Field.

London, June 17.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, June 16, announces the additional surrender of 915 Boers. This completes the surrenders in the Transvaal.

Under date of June 15, Lord Kitchener announced that 700 Boers surrendered at Bloemfontein and that all the surrenders in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies are now complete. In the Transvaal 11,225 men surrendered and 10,813 rifles were given up, while in the Orange River Colony 5,395 men surrendered and 5,280 rifles were turned in. The figures for Cape Colony have not been fully received.

Lord Kitchener adds "I have handed over the South African constabulary to the civil authorities, as the necessity for further military operations has ceased."

# STEEL TRUST CAN SELL BONDS

## Even Should It Lose Suit Against Conversion of Stock.

New York, June 17.—In view of the decision which was made yesterday against the United States Steel corporation stock conversion plan, it was pointed out to-day that the corporation will still be in a position to raise the $50,000,000 required for "corporate purposes," even if the higher court sustains the opposition to the bond conversion plan. The report of the finance committee, as ratified by the stockholders, contains this proposition:

"Resolved, That whether or not the stockholders shall assent to and approve of the foregoing resolution authorizing the retirement and redemption of the preferred stock, bonds of such description and secured shall be issued for an aggregate principal sum, not exceeding $50,000,000, and shall be sold for cash for the corporate purpose of the United States Steel corporation."

This alternative proposition, said a member of the bond syndicate, will not be taken up unless the corporation is defeated in its plan to convert the preferred stock.

## NEVADA'S FARMS.

Washington, June 13.—The farms of Nevada on June 1, 1900, according to a census bulletin on agriculture in that state, numbered 2,185, and were valued at $15,615,710. Of this value 85 per cent was in land and all other improvements than buildings. The value of farm impiements and machinery was $888,560, and live stock $12,169,565. The total value of farm property was $28,673,835. The total value of farm products for 1899 was $6,758,337, of which 57 per cent was in animal products. This total exceeds that for 1889 by 100 per cent. The gross farm income in 1899 was $5,185,167 and the gross income on investment 18 per cent.

York, Pa., Jun 13.—While engaged in attaching a new spring to the bell clapper in the tower of the fire engine house in this city, City Electrician Warren Fastnacht had an odd and trying experience. An alarm of fire came in. Not having time to connect the bells with the wires, he seized them with one hand the clapper connecting with the other, completing the circuit and allowing the bell to ring the alarm, despite the fact that a heavy current, almost sufficient to kill, was passing through his body.

He retained his grasp until the last stroke of the alrm, when he collapsed. He soon recovered, however, and but for the slige burning of his hands and arms, he experienced no discomfort. A man unaccustomed to having electricity pass through the body would have been killed by the experience.

### Colombian Revolution Fails.

New York, June 17.—The overthrow of the Colombian revolution appears to be complete, says a Port of Spain dispatch to the Herald. Leaders of the revolutionary forces, including General Uribe-Uribe, have arrived in Caracas, Venezuela, disheartened after escaping from the Colombian troops by the Meta river. They were pursued for eight days.

### Long to Be an LL. D.

New York, June 17.—Former Secretary of the Navy Long will receive the degree of LL. D. from Tuffts college, Wednesday.

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# CHEAP MEAT.

## Head of a Big Packing House So Declares.

Kansas City, Mo., June 17.—Ferdinand Sulzberger of New York, president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Packing company, who is in Kansas City inspecting the local plant, stated to-day that the "beef trust" agitation has hurt the business of the packers considerably. He thinks, however, that the agitation is dying out and that the meat business will soon recover its lost ground.

"The people are coming to their sense, I think," he said. "This agitation has hurt our business, naturally, but I think it is being dropped. Those who have been hurt worst, though, are the farmers and stockmen of this western country. They have suffered greatly.

"The lower grade of beef will surely drop in price in the near future," said he. "The coming movement of the grass cattle from the west and southwest to market will bring it about. As yet the number of such cattle slaughtered has been small. In a week or two the rush will come and then the price of cheaper meats should go down."

### Tornado in Texas.

Memphis, Texas, June 14.—A tornado demolished two houses and severely injured seven people five miles east of here.

China raising indemnity funds by national lottery and people ordered to buy tickets, according to advices of State department; cash lacking to pay prizes.

# The Markets.

## WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, June 14.—Bradstreet's says:

Labor troubles cloud the immediate outlook but good crop prospects fairly well assure future trade. The effects of the anthracite coal strike are no longer localized. It affects distributive trade in a wider area and higher prices for fuel reduced the profits of manufacturers generally throughout the east. Crop prospects are not, of course, perfect but are little less than that. Confidence in fall trade seems to be growing. Export business notably in manufactured goods, is certainly improving. Cotton goods and copper, mineral oils and lumber are all moving freely. Cereals, provisions and raw cotton shipments in May were, however, smaller than a year ago. The rail traffic outlook is apparently of the best. The crude forms of iron and steel are apparently in undiminished demand. Finished products, though noting quieting influences of the season, are in quite active request. Building activity is unimpaired except where labor troubles interfere. Some lines of trade heretofore depressed, notably boots and shoes and woolen goods, are displaying a better tendency. The scarcity of hides keeps prices firm. Shipments are 3 per cent larger than last week, but 29 per cent less than a year ago.

Farm products strengthened slightly in price this week. Cotton strengthened slightly on the report that rain was much needed, but also on the natural reaction from the late decline. Sugar reflected the active demand of the past two weeks for canning purposes in a fractional advance. The peach crop outlook is certainly a good one. Coffee struck what is practically the lowest price record this year.

Labor troubles at the beginning of June reduced the pig iron output but the outlook for the month as a whole is for a heavy production despite the curtailment due to the strike. Implement manufacturers have been free bidders for pig iron this week for delivery for the first and second quarters of next year and some large contracts for structural materials, bridge work and tunnel construction have been placed. Imports of pig iron and steel are increasing. The activity is less noticeable in tin plates, sheets and wire and there is a perceptible quieting down reported in some lines of hardware. The feature in the dry goods market has been the improved reorder business reported by eastern and western jobbers, summer fabrics being especially called for. Inquiry for raw wool is rather better and stocks of the old clip are closely curtailed.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregated 3,400,314 bushels against 4,600,055 last week and 4,791,117 in this week last year. Wheat exports July 1, 1901 to date, (50 weeks) aggregate 241,425,449 bushels against 204,248,472 last season. Corn exports aggregate 94,981 bushels against 86,254, last week and 2,569,254 last year.

July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 26,082,096 bushels against 168,988,737 last season.

Business failures for the week in the United States number 165 as against 154 last week, 188 in this week last year. For Canada 12 for the week against 17 a year ago.

## THE POTATO CROP.

Stockton, Cal., June 16.—Secretary Brown, of the Chamber of Commerce, reviews the 1901 potato crop in San Joaquin county as follows:

The season of 1901 was the most profitable ever experienced by the California potato grower. Prices have been greater than at any time since the east and west were riveted together with bars of iron. The amount of land devoted to potato growing was 18,000 acres, yielding 2,000,000 sacks, or more than 4,000,000 bushels. As the average price for potatoes was $1 per sack, the California potato crop of 1901 brought to the farmers of this limited district the enormous sum of $2,000,000.

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, June 17.—Close—Wheat—Market has been dull and with little feature. Cash was rather strong on wet weather in southwest and light receipts, both locally and in the northwest. Market held early advance well and closed strong with the best strength shown in the deferred futures.

Corn—The local corn pit has been dull, but traders have been nervous and in a flurry over the action of Chicago July, which made a big advance, due to wild covering of shorts. Bull party said to have pushed them. Toledo July held steady, but September gained 3c on wet weather in Southwest.

Oats—Market has been dull and featureless. Prices steady and unchanged.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—Cash, 63½; July, 63½; September, 59¾; December, 46.

Oats—Cash, 44½; July, 37½; September, 29; new July, 40; new September, 31¾. Clover Seed—Cash, $5.02½; October, $5.07½.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

| Wheat— | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | To-day June 16 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cash | 80½ | 80½ | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| June | 80½ | 80½ | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| July | 74¼ | 74⅝ | 74¼ | 74⅜ | 73⅝ |
| Sept. | 74 | 74¼ | 73¾ | 74 | 73½ |

CHICAGO.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 71⅞ | 72⅜ | 71⅞ | 72⅜ | 72 |
| Sept. | 70⅞ | 71¼ | 70⅝ | 70⅞ | 70⅛ |
| Dec. | 71⅞ | 72½ | 71⅞ | 72¼ | 71⅝ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 64⅜ | 67½ | 64⅜ | 67¼ | 64⅜ |
| Sept. | 55⅝ | 59 | 55½ | 59 | 55½ |
| Dec. | 44⅜ | 44⅞ | 44½ | 44⅞ | 44⅜ |
| Oats— | | | | | |
| July | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 37 | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| Sept. | 29⅜ | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ |

NEW YORK.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 78¾ | 78⅞ | 78½ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| Sept. | 78¼ | 78¾ | 78⅛ | 78⅜ | 78⅛ |
| Corn— | | | | | |
| July | 66⅝ | 66⅞ | 66⅝ | 66⅞ | 66⅜ |
| Sept. | 63¼ | 63⅝ | 63¼ | 63½ | 63¼ |

ST. LOUIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 69¼ | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¾ | 69¼ |
| September | 69¼ | 69¾ | 69¼ | 69¾ | 69⅜ |

MINNEAPOLIS.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 70¾ | 71¼ |
| September | | | | 69½ | 69⅞ |

DULUTH.

| Wheat— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | | | | 74½ | 75¾ |
| September | | | | 70⅝ b | 70¾ |

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

| Pork— | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | $17.65 | $17.67 | $17.52 | $17.55 | $17.62 |
| Sept. | 17.75 | 17.77 | 17.67 | 17.70 | 17.75 |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| July | 10.17 | 10.20 | 10.15 | 10.15 | 10.20 |
| Sept. | 10.25 | 10.25 | 10.20 | 10.20 | 10.25 |
| Ribs— | | | | | |
| July | 10.40 | 10.45 | 10.40 | 10.40 | 10.37 |
| Sept. | 10.27 | 10.30 | 10.22 | 10.22 | 10.27 |

### Chicago.

Chicago, June 17.—Wheat—With corn over 6c for July and with the continental weather news bullish, wheat has acted rather indifferently. It has not shown as much strength here as in outside markets, and at its best was only ⅝c to 1c over yesterday and did not hold this. Clearances, 140,000 bushels light. Primary and northwest receipts were small, 58 cars, against 313 last year. World's visible decreased 450,000 bu, against 123,000 bushels increase last year. Weather in France showery, and weather not the best in England. Paris, ½c to ⅝c higher.

Cash demand fair here, 130,000 bushels sold here to-day and late last night, and the seaboard reported 31 loads. Contract stocks of two and three-fourths millions decreased 77,000 bushels. It is a weather market at present.

The July corn has been to-day to the highest price since it has been traded in, over 67c. The pit incident has been buying of about a million July by Bartlett-Frazier, who were the large sellers yesterday. Both buying and selling by bull crowd and it would be hard to decide whether they had bought or sold the market. Cash prices not yet all adjusting to July and No. 3 corn 5 to 6c under July and no demand. It rather looks as if the demoralization of the market would lessen the country offerings.

Oats rather quiet, particularly so in view of the excitement in corn. Not much feature to the July and more trade in the September. The demand is good for car lots.

Provisions easy under the influence of a rather weak lard market. The increasing lard stock seems to be the motive. But there is an improving hog movement. Liverpool was unchanged on the provision list. Shipments of meats large and equal to last year. The bull fever seems to be on the wane.

### MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, June 17.—Noon—Money on call easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85@4.87⅝ for demand and at $4.84@4.84½ for 60 day bills. Posted rates $4.86@4.88½. Commercial bills $4.83¾@4.84¼. Bar silver, 52¾c. Mexican dollars, 42¾c.

New York, June 17.—Wall St.—Prices moved irregularly again this morning on a light volume of business. The coalers, generally, were lower and the grain carriers higher. Canadian Pacific rose ⅝, Virginia Carolina Chemical as much, and American Car a slight fraction on large buying. Sugar was off receipts a point and United States Steel declined a fraction.

Continued liquidation in sugar depressed it 2 points. Reading, Missouri Pacific and Canadian Pacific were fractionally up. When the general list became heavy, prices of the most prominent stocks fell fractionally below yesterday's close. St. Paul and Canada Southern lost a point. American Snuff advanced 1⅞.

The advance in Reading to 65¾, with a strong rally in Missouri Pacific caused a flurry in other shares. Sugar and St. Paul recovered good fraction and Great Northern rose a point. The market became dull and yielding